THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 150,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY JULY 10, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 28.

## AN OSCULATORY WARNING

You must not take any chances, now that summer is on deck,
Lest you contract micro-germo-bacillitis in the neck;
For the doctors have informed us—and the doctors ought to know—
That the energetic, parasitic pests are on the go;
They are whiling in the ozone—
They are crawling on the ground—
They're elliptical and oblong,
And they're short, flat, sharp and round.
But without regard to shape of them, our kick in chief is this:
They have gone and butted in to add a terror to the bliss!

Touch your maiden's lips with caution, for the germ is lurking there,
Tho' she be surpassing lovely, for e'en microbes love the fair.
When you grab her swanlike figure and would yank her to your side,
Have a care that antiseptics have been properly applied.
There is menace in the handclasp,
There is danger in the hug
There are horrors in the tempting
Of the most bewitching mug;
Take no chance on osculation with the bliss-dimpled miss,
And remove no ruby rapture till you've sterilized the kiss.

Boil the ice and stew the highball! Cook the sherbet till you've proved
Beyond any peradventure that the microbes are removed;
If a man should hand you money, treat the fellow with contempt,
For you must not touch the lucre if from germs you'd be exempt.
There are microbes in the carpet,
There are germs upon the wall,
There are armies of bacilli
Breeding trouble for us all;
But the one that grieves us chiefly is the one that throttles bliss
And that make us reconsider when we hanker for a kiss.

—Baltimore News.

## THE RACEHORSE.

He treads the paddock turf with mincing feet,
One gleaming mirror all his satin coat,
His nose thrust forth some dainty hand to greet,
Until the saddling bell, with warning note,
Wakes him from irksome peace to battle heat;
Then down the course he sweeps with swinging stride,
Faces the gape, eager for that mad ride
Which in one flash gives triumph or defeat.

Oh, what a wealth of changes are in store
For those dumb players of the costly game
Who fail to reach the zenith of their craft;
One year, the course's mad tempestuous roar,
The fondling kisses of some primrose dame,
The next, a common hansom's galling shaft.

—R. A., in St. James' Gazette.

## AUTOMOBILE SONG.

Ah! this is the life that I choose!
To thunder along in the rut,
'Mid the drip of the dirty, black screws
And the stench of the grease-soaked nut;
'Mid the cries of the victims I cut,
Kill, maim'e, disfigure and bruise;
'Mid the tar and the rapturous glut
And the drip and the smell and the ooze!

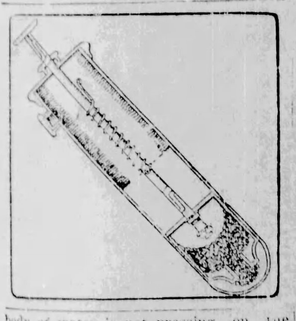
Ha! ha! 'tis the life I enjoy.
One more! Hear his agony wild!
Bump! That was only a boy.
Scrunch! Father, mother or child?
Oh, see how my victims are piled.
Such pleasure my senses will cloy!
Just hear how I'm cursed and reviled.
On, onward, my death-dealing toy!

The thing blew up here with a bound,
And a fearful, phenomenal toggle,
And these were the articles found:
Suspenders and half a green goggle.

—Life.

## ENVELOPE AND STAMP MOISTENER

In the accompanying picture is illustrated an improved envelope and stamp-moistener recently patented. The prime feature of the device is that the main



body of water is not pressing on the sponge all the time, but is fed to it gradually as needed. It has several other features to recommend its use. In the first place there is an arrangement to limit the supply of water discharged to the sponge, so that there is no danger of water drizzling all over the desk and papers; then, the manner of mounting the sponge in the cup insures a slow feed to the surface, supplying just enough water to dampen the tip and no more. It is also an easy matter to recharge the sponge from the reservoir when necessary. It will be seen that there is a spring-controlled rod running the entire length of the reservoir, with perforations at each end which will connect the reservoir with the outer air and the sponge cup simultaneously when the rod is depressed to the proper depth. Pushing down on the cap at the outer end of the rod allows the air to enter the top of the chamber and the water to flow to the moistening sponge at the same time, and only an instant is needed to pass sufficient water into the sponge cup to charge the moistener. A cap is provided to enclose the sponge when not in use, and the device can be left on the desk indefinitely without fear of leakage.

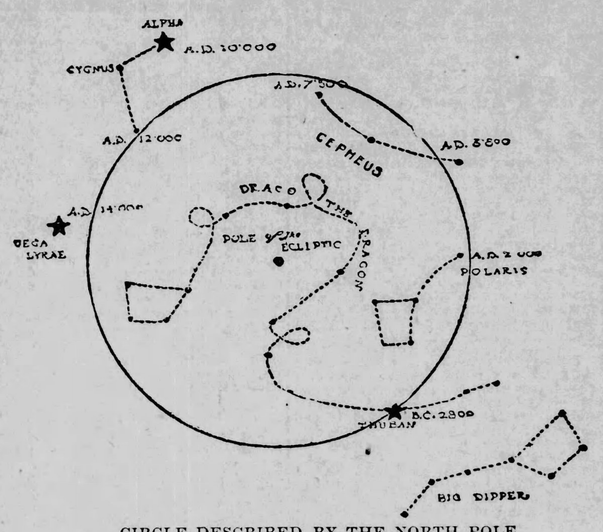
## OPERATING ON A LIONESS.

Rome Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

A most interesting experiment in surgery has just been effected at Reggio Emilia on a lioness belonging to a traveling circus. For some time the animal had been affected with a bad cataract in one eye which was having an influence on the other so that it could scarcely see at all. Her usefulness in a circus was thus so much impaired that it was a question of either an operation or death for the poor brute. The former was decided upon, and in the presence of many people in the menagerie the doctors, one of whom went from Bologna for the purpose, performed the operation with great success in a few minutes. The lioness had her legs bound by ropes, so as to maintain her perfectly immovable, the body being strapped with leather.

When all was over the bonds were removed, which had to be done quickly, and with great caution, as she was in such a state of rage that it was dangerous for her keeper even to go near her. She flew wildly about her cage, clawing at the bars, lashing her tail, and emitting roars which were heard all over the town. However, the experiment seems to have been successful, although, of course, nothing could be done in the way of medicating or resting the eye.

## ASTRONOMICAL THEORY OF THE CAUSE OF GLACIAL EPOCHS




CIRCLE DESCRIBED BY THE NORTH POLE.

One of the geological problems not yet fully solved is the cause of the change of climate during the glacial period. Over the land of both the north and the south polar regions, and the adjacent portions of the temperate zones, are found superficial deposits of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, overlying the strata of later tertiary times. Geologically this deposit, called the drift, is very recent. The material of which it is composed, especially the boulders and gravel, are found to have been brought from rock strata coming to the surface much nearer the poles than their present locations. For instance, the boulders which are found over more than half of the state of Ohio came from the granite of the Canadian highlands, north of Lake Ontario.

In the northern hemisphere, the drift is found in Europe, Asia and North America, extending from the polar regions to the 38th parallel of north latitude in the United States, and to the regions north of the Mediterranean in Europe. In South America the drift deposits are from Cape Horn northward to Southern Chili, and perhaps further north, in the opinion of some observers. Wherever ledges of native rock are exposed, the surface is scarred deeply by the boulders and other fragments carried by the ice—exactly as the rocks under glaciers are grooved and ground in the same way.

What was it that caused the remarkable epoch of cold which must have prevailed over the northern and the southern polar regions, to cause the advance of a mighty ice-cap, covering the entire polar zones, and coming down far into the temperate zones? Many hypotheses have been advanced, but none of them are believed adequate to produce such a great mutation of climate.

The theory which now has most favor with scientists is an astronomical one. This is, a very slow movement of the earth's axis. The north pole of the earth does not point to the north pole of the plane of the ecliptic, but has a very slow circular movement, occupying something like 21,000 years to make the circuit. Of course the south pole makes a corresponding movement.

That the earth has this movement, is proved; that it would create the climatic changes necessary to produce the cold of the glacial epoch at the south pole and then at the north pole alternately, is not yet proved, and perhaps can not be. For the limits of the change of the earth's axis are very moderate, not amounting to more than three or four degrees.

By spinning an ordinary top, one can get a clear idea of this motion of the earth's axis. Set the top in rapid motion on a plate, and it will first revolve in a vertical position. Then it will begin to "wabble;" the top will still be spinning at high speed, but the upper end will travel slowly in a small circle. The top then has two motions—a rapid revolution on its own axis, and a much slower circular motion of the upper part of the top itself.

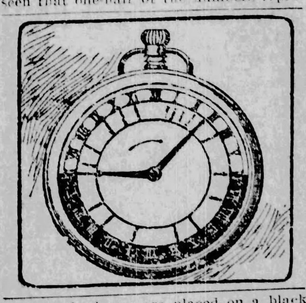
This axis motion is due to the combined attraction of the sun, moon and planets upon the bulging equatorial region of the earth. Its effect is to cause the "precession of the equinoxes"—that is, the earth reaches the spring and fall equinoxes 20 minutes and 20 seconds earlier each year. The effect is to change the seasons. In something like 10,500 years, our seasons in the northern hemisphere will correspond to what now exists in the southern hemisphere; June, July and August will be the winter months, and December, January and February the summer months; and in 10,500 years more, they will have come around to where they now are.

As a consequence of this motion, the point at which the earth's axis pierces the "celestial sphere" is slowly sweeping the sky in a great circle, whose center is the pole of the ecliptic. The map of the northern heavens, given above, shows the circle which the earth's north pole describes in the sky, and the different stars which will be the nearest to directly over the pole in the course of one circuit of 21,000 years. Some 4,000 years ago, Thuban, a tolerably bright star near the handle of the Great Dipper, was the pole star. Now it is Polaris; while 12,000 years hence the star Vega, in the constellation of the Lyre, and one of the brightest in the heavens, will be pole star. When the pole has swept around the circle to its present position, its is possible Polaris will be so dim that it can not readily be seen by the naked eye, for it is moving through space away from the earth at the tremendous rate of 20 miles a minute—about five times as great as the speed of a rifle ball.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## GEOGRAPHICAL TIMEPIECE

While the illustration shows what at first glance would be taken for the dial of a watch a little examination will bring out considerable difference between it and the ordinary pocket timepiece, in that it has 24 hour marks instead of 12, and also has the names of the principal cities of the world printed on a revolving disk over the fixed dial. It will be seen that one-half of the numbers repre-



senting the hours are placed on a black ground and the other half on a white ground, representing night and day respectively. As the geographical disk makes approximately one revolution every 24 hours, it is easy to tell at a glance just what part of the world has darkness and what part has light. The opposite face of the watch has an ordinary dial with 12-hour divisions, and the spindle which carries the hands on the latter dial extends through to the auxiliary face to drive the second part of hands, the gearing being so arranged as to rotate them with the proper speed and in the right direction. As each name on the revolving disk reaches the lower figure 12 it will indicate that it is midnight at the place named, the hour of noon showing in the same manner with the upper figure 12. Thus the traveler may set his watch to correspond with that of any place he is to visit long before he has arrived, and can lay his plans accordingly without having to consult a clock or watch after his arrival.

## THE TURBINE STEAMER.

The day of the turbine steamer is apparently in sight, at least for passenger traffic, says the Pall Mall Gazette. A year ago the first passenger steamboat, the King Edward, to be fitted with C. A. Parson's patent turbine engines was placed on the Clyde route between Gourock and Campbeltown, and not only outpaced the fastest paddle steamers on the Clyde, but was also more economical in the consumption of coal. Messrs. Denny Brothers have now built a second turbine steamer, the Queen Alexandra, for the same route, and at her trials she has developed a speed of 21.63 knots per hour, or a knot more than her predecessor. It is claimed for the Queen Alexandra that she is not only the fastest, but the most palatial excursion steamer in Britain.

## AN ELECTRIC SWEATING ROBE

The invention pictured below is called by the inventor an electric sweating robe, and its special purpose is the treatment of all diseases which are susceptible to the influence of electricity applied in the form of heat. It is often a difficult matter to start the perspiration on a patient, and it is not unlikely that the sweating robe will succeed where other methods fail. The robe is formed of two layers of felt or heavy cloth, with a heat-generating wire ziz-zagging back and forth through the several sections. The terminals of the wire end at the lower corners, where they can be connected with a convenient source of electricity. The robe here shown is of sufficient size to be wrapped around the body, but in case this treatment is too radical the patient may be laid on the robe or covered by it. The wires taking a zig-zag course, with rounded turns, make it possible to roll the robe up in a small bundle, by first folding the side sections over upon

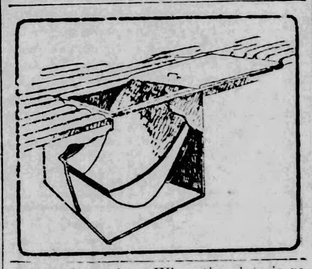
the middle portion and then folding or rolling as with an ordinary blanket. By using a rheostat to control the strength of the electric current the amount of heat may be varied to any degree, the wire being of the proper size to offer resistance as the power increases, thus generating the heat and passing it through the cloth to the body of the patient.

**Macbeth Revised.**

I dare do all that may become a man;
who dares do more is—a woman!—Smart Set.

## CUSPIDOR FOR RAILWAY TRAINS

It is somewhat strange that, with all the comforts the railways provide for the convenience of passengers, no attention is paid to placing cuspidors in the smokers and passenger cars. The assertion is frequently made that one of the most common and dangerous means of spreading contagion is through the deposit of expectorations in public places, and yet it is very unusual for the railway companies to make any effort to cure this evil. Of course, there is a window opposite every seat, but the majority of passengers will never take the trouble to lift it when closed, and the consequence is that the floor of the smoker, and often of the other coaches as well, is in a filthy condition. In our illustration is shown an invention consisting of a tilting cuspidor and sliding cover for insertion in the car floor. If a plain opening were provided the upward rush of the air might drive the expectorations back into the car, and so this tilting pan is used to close the opening when the plate is withdrawn. The pan is hinged to the cover and is also attached to a horizontal rod extending from wall to



wall of the casing. When the plate is removed by the pressure of the foot the tray tilts in position to close the opening and receive the expectorations, and the return of the plate turns the tray downward to dispose of the contents.

**Keeping Things Tidy.**

"Marie," said Culberson, in a tone of forced patience, "I do wish you would keep this room a little more tidy. Seems to me things are always lying about in the middle of the floor."

"I'll try, dear," said Mrs. Culberson meekly.

That night Mrs. Culberson took tea with a cousin. When she returned she found Culberson raging about in a vain search for his dressing-gown.

"This is a pretty state of affairs!" he began. "Here I come home and can't find my slippers, nor my paper, nor my pipe, nor my glasses, nor anything else. When I left this morning they were here all right."

"Yes," said his wife. "They were in the middle of the floor. I think if you will look in the cupboard and the desk and writing desk and on the parlor table, you will find them all safe."

And they were safe.—Chicago Journal.

**At Fort de France.**

The paramount issue at Fort de France is the emigration question. — Anaconda Standard.

## The Isthmian Canal Question.

BY SENATOR M. A. HANNA, OF OHIO, IN COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

After De Lesseps had begun the tide-water canal at Panama the United States thought seriously of entering the isthmian field and constructing a canal of its own. The one route open to us appeared to be that through Nicaragua. This was the unoccupied route; the other had been taken possession of. Naturally, public attention in this country was fixed on the Nicaragua route. It was our project. We were all for Nicaragua. Political parties passed resolutions in its favor. I was among those who wanted a canal on that line. We sent three commissions to investigate it, and each one reported in favor of making a larger canal than had hitherto been planned. It was a very fortunate thing that we did not build a canal on any of those plans. It would have been too small. It could not have accommodated the great ships of the present nor the greater ships of the future.

But now, through the financial failure of the French corporation, we have a chance to buy its property and take that line ourselves. All that we want is the best route. It is a practical question. In reaching our conclusion we should not be controlled by sentiment nor by prejudice. Not every one is able to investigate this great problem for himself. It is one of those questions which we must refer to experts.

Shall we have a great building to erect or a line of railroad to construct, we call in architects and engineers. We rely upon their technical knowledge. In this still more difficult and complicated canal venture we have pursued the same method. We created a commission of eminent engineers and business men. They studied the problem patiently and exhaustively for two years. They spent a million of money in their work, employing many men to make surveys, borings and soundings. This commission has unanimously reported in favor of the Panama route.

This is not all. When the old Panama Canal company failed, public-spirited men in France organized a new company to carry on the work. They raised some money. But before going ahead they wished to be absolutely sure of their ground from the engineering standpoint. So they called to their assistance a board of fifteen of the most eminent engineers and specialists in the world—men from all the leading countries, men who stood at the very top of their profession. This international board made its investigations, presented its report, and declared that the project was feasible and sound within the limits of reasonable cost. That verification of the enterprise has since been verified by our own commission, unanimously. It does not seem to me that we need any further evidence. It does not seem that any individual judgment, whether of layman, or senator, or editor, can be set up against this most distinguished and authoritative expert judgment. I sympathize with all those who, laboring in other days for an isthmian canal, had but one star to guide them—Nicaragua. To pass it by now must to them seem like giving up an old friend. But we are not building a canal as a matter of sentiment.

We want the best route, no matter what its name. What is the best route? The one that will permit the passage of vessels from ocean to ocean in the shortest possible time, at the smallest possible risk, and also on the most economical lines. These are the conditions which will bring success. Other things being equal, the shortest canal will be the best canal. As to length, the Panama line is 49 miles long, the Nicaragua 183. To make the longer canal preferable to the shorter one it must possess great and unmistakable advantages in physical conditions apart from the length. But precisely the contrary is true. Leaving out the very important question of length, the Panama line is superior to the other. It has fewer locks, fewer curves and curves of larger radius, better water supply, no dangerous navigation, absence of winds and storms, no volcanoes.

In building a canal cost is not the greatest consideration. We want the best canal—the canal which when finished will be the most practicable and safe for ships and their cargoes, most secure in immunity from injury or destruction by the elements. For the canal which is superior in these respects we could afford to pay a great deal more money than for one which is inferior. Fortunately it is the best canal which will cost the least. According to the estimate of the engineers, the first cost of the short line will be $5,000,000 less than that of the long one. Then the cost of maintenance of the short line would be $1,300,000 a year less than the cost of maintaining the other one. Capitalize this difference at government rates of interest and it will be seen that the Nicaragua line would cost $70,000,000 more than the Panama. Nor does this represent the whole of the difference in cost. Along the Panama route so much work has been done that the engineers are able to figure with confidence what will be the expenses of the remainder. Everything is open and known. On the Nicaragua line there is a wilderness to pierce. But little is known as to the difficulties which may be encountered, and the ultimate cost may vastly exceed the estimates. The engineers know they can complete the Panama work within the estimates; they hope to be able to do so on Nicaragua.

If the latter offered the best canal when finished, I would not stop at the cost. But it does not. Its great length, its crookedness, its sharp curves in following the narrow, tortuous bed of the San Juan river, the high winds blowing all the time through that valley make it certain that the canal by this line would be a difficult one for ships to pass through. It is true that the distance from San Francisco to New York is a little less via Nicaragua than via Panama. This is the one advantage which any one has been able rationally to claim for the former route. But all the advantage there is in that is completely wiped out by the loss of time in getting through the long and crooked canal.

I caused inquiries to be made of 83 practical vessel men—owners, captains, mates, and other officers of both steam and sailing ships on the ocean, many of them men of practical experience in the Suez, Kiel and Manchester ship canals. The data as to the physical conditions surrounding the two proposed canals were fairly placed before these practical men. They replied unanimously, that at equal tolls they would use the Panama canal in preference to the Nicaragua. They unanimously replied they would not attempt to go through the long and crooked canal without tugs to assist them. The 450 miles' greater distance from New York to San Francisco was pointed out to them, and they were asked to take this and the other conditions into consideration and say which route they would prefer in making a voyage. Their answer is unanimously in favor of Panama.

One very serious factor must be taken into account, and that is the stability of the canal. Earthquakes may occur along both lines, though the earthquake risk is not a great one in either case. A canal is in the earth, like a ditch; it is not a high building. Earthquakes are more frequent and more intense at Nicaragua than at Panama, so far as that is concerned. But the volcano danger is actual, and must be reckoned with. There are plenty of volcanoes along the Nicaragua route; there is no volcano within 180 miles of the Panama line. There are volcanoes in Lakes Nicaragua and Managua, which will feed the Nicaragua canal. A change of the level of those lakes due to volcanic disturbances might wreck the whole enterprise.

Taking everything into consideration from a practical standpoint, to my mind there is not a shadow of doubt as to which route we should choose.

# None But The Brave—

## By Hamblen Sears

Copyright, 1901, by Frank A. Munsey, as "In the Shadow of War."

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### CHAPTER VIII.

In Which I Am Bidden to Enter a Forbidden House.

"So you're stationed with us now, my friend?" asked Acton a couple of days later, as we sat in Lieutenant Curtis' quarters in the upper story of Colonel Livingstone's house.

I told him that he was right. For, on presenting the commander-in-chief's note to the colonel, the latter had shaken me cordially by the hand, and told me that no one could be more pleased than he over the result. It turned out that when he read Putnam's note, while I was undergoing my first examination in the guardhouse, he felt that something was wrong; and, realizing that Washington often had agents at work whom no one else knew, he had called me to him, judged for himself, and done what he could to help me along. It goes without saying that Arnold's treason was as unknown to him as to every one else; and, as I learned now, if I had told him the whole story, he would not have thought of believing it.

Then I had been placed on his staff as an aide, to do what might come within my power, while I awaited further orders from General Washington. And I had looked up the only two men I had made friends with during my short sojourn at the fort. They appeared—each in his own way—glad to have me with them again the one boisterous and full of regard for a man who, however unconsciously, had been the means of saving him from possible death, the other calm, cool, serious and reserved, a gentleman to his finger tips. Curtis, indeed, haunted me a little by a strange twist which is face had now and again of looking familiar, as if I had known him long ago in a past age, when he wore other garments. Nay, it was more than the face. The voice, the little mannerisms that a man will always carry about him, would all now and then bring this peculiar prior existence to my mind.

Yet it was all intangible and curious—so strangely so that I almost of necessity tried to learn something of his life and antecedents. Here again I was baffled. No one—not a soul in that regiment—knew aught of him back of a couple of years, when he had joined with a lieutenant's commission and been placed under Captain Jacob Barnes, who commanded a company of Livingstone's foot. Distinguished service had raised him to the colonel's staff.

Acton, whom I immediately came to look on as a friend—a friend who has remained the same through thirty-odd years—told me what little I could learn of Robert Curtis. He himself was the son of an old Jamestown Colony family, and had drifted into Livingstone's regiment through a Captain Henry, whose lieutenant he now was. And it appeared that Curtis had little to do with any one but this one Southern officer. According to John, Curtis had no lack of money, but spent little or nothing. The frank fellow, after their acquaintance became established, had asked his friend concerning his own family, and had been cut short by Curtis' gloomy face and his answer that he had none.

Neither could he learn where the young man came from, nor why he was weighed down so by such sorrow as prevented him from taking part in any of the recreations of camp life. He never laughed; sometimes he would smile. He never talked to any great extent; but on occasion, when some military or political subject came up, he could talk freely and well, with the knowledge of a traveled and a studied man. He lived, in fact, a life apart from the life of the camp, a camp where I soon found that, in spite of the lack of money, there was no lack of amusement of every kind. Yet, withal, Curtis was never brusk; no one could browbeat him with the rights of discipline when the higher rights were on his side. He had fought Captain Barnes and wounded him, because the latter had ruined a country wench near by, and then tried to browbeat Curtis when the latter criticised him to his face. Several times he had, I learned, called a superior to account, as on the day of my arrest.

John Acton, or Jack, as I, like all the world, at once called him, was of another type. Huge in size, he was big in every way—open-hearted, open-handed, full of a great, hearty laugh, careless of himself and all else, fond of a jovial evening, but as big in his sense of honesty and chivalry as he was in stature.

They made a strange pair, these two. Yet, perhaps by their very opposites they were drawn together. My dropping in with them was all Acton's doing. Curtis I should never have known otherwise; for he did his best to avoid meeting any one excepting Acton. 'Twas the latter who took me to his heart at once, and so I saw Curtis and became so strangely fascinated by his peculiar, familiar look and manner he seemed to have that, perforce, he had to tolerate me; and in a few days I came to the habit of being with these two men whenever we were off duty.

In such a camp, lifelong friendships and enmities are quickly made, and the existence of our American officers of those days, filled always with work, was relieved by the social life of little cliques and groups. Such an one was I now taken into, and before long we three had agreed, among ourselves, that whenever occasion arose for special duty on the part of any one of us, that one would if possible secure the other two to help him carry through the affair.

The especially important case in point was the capture of a certain man called Captain Hazeline. I had overheard something of him that morning in the guardhouse, and learned now that the man had become a sort of mania with Curtis. The latter had distinguished himself on several occasions in carrying out special work, and a direct order had now come from the commander-in-chief for Lieutenant Curtis to watch and, if possible, take his man. I learned, too, that he was thought to be a spy of Clinton's—a Tory working with the English, in other words; but that he had passed for a short time as a private agent of Washington, coming well recommended from two friends in New York. The commander-in-chief, however, with his unerring sagacity, had finally come to suspect the man, and had then lost him of a sudden.

Curtis had seen him now four times, but never face to face, only in the darkness. And the way the man had eluded him had hurt the young lieutenant's pride, besides giving his strong, serious nature a difficult task that fitted into his desire for hard labor of any sort.

"I'll come up with the man, if it takes the powers of hell to do it," he declared one night, after we had spent the evening covering a bit of the country to the eastward of Teller's Point.

"Egad, Rob, I pity him," cried Acton, "for ye'll come up with him some day, and then will there be a short but unpleasant hour for him."

"If ever I meet him," said the other calmly, "'twill be a short affair, for 'tis between him and me now, and, if you'll believe it, I'm blessed if I do not think he knows it."

"Ye'll do it, by Gad, Rob, ye'll do it, sure!" said the other with that boundless confidence of an open, enthusiastic nature in one who is always reserved and unenthusiastic to a fault.

So in the ten days that followed my arrival we spent half the time scouring the country, looking for this ghost with the cape coat and phantom horse. To confess the truth, I had some doubts of the importance of the work, which showed how little I knew of the intriguing and under-current work going on at this otherwise strangely stagnant period of the war. 'Twas on such an expedition that Acton had nearly lost his life when I chanced along; and, in fact, 'twas no child's play to roam about the country to the south of us, infested as it was with all the outlaws of the northern part of the colonies.

These villains preyed on any one, and we were good meat for them. Two or three running fights we had in these ten days, as it was, but without results of any kind, save the lesson of knowing when to run away. Yet could Acton never get this better part of valor into his head; for 'twas always a hard task to make him retire. As on the day I first met him, he would brighten up at the prospect of a fight, and would tackle any number of Skinners that might fall in with us with a laugh on his lips and joy in his heart. And then, when we had finally got him away, once actually leading his horse against his will, he would curse us roundly for an hour, and then beg our pardon!

Yet with all this the time dragged with me, for I had hoped to get a commission to search for Arnold, and each day that passed made this more hopeless. Once we heard that he lay in New York; again that he had gone to England; still again that he had joined Cornwallis in the south. I had, of course, told my story to my two friends, and we had here again agreed to work together, should I ever gain permission to go forth in search of him. The idea brought more life and color to Curtis' face than anything I had witnessed since making his acquaintance; for, cool though he was and little given to enthusiasm, this was a work after his own heart. In fact, his mind seemed gradually to settle upon that, too, as a piece of work he must have a hand in.

Then, too, my mind would continually hark back to a face that would not down from my thoughts, and I wondered night after night as I lay in my bed—for the colonel's aides actually had beds—what she did now and now; where she was; what might be her sorrow and trouble that had taken her from her home, and why fate should have set the insurmountable barrier of a great war between us. Of the episode of Gowan's Tavern in which one James Marvin had taken so significant a part, I thought but little and spoke not at all, because, indeed, it meant naught. And yet it was a strange satisfaction that would run through my blood, to think that this one unknown woman of all others in the world had stood beside me there, had ridden with me the next morning, and, whatever she might have felt, had certainly trusted me. If I could see her once again, under happy circumstances! If I could watch the sudden changes of mood fly one after another across her fair face! Aye, if I could! If I could!

And in walked Curtis with his usual careless step and undisturbed countenance, to say:

"Get your kit together, lad. We go on something worth while this night."

Without a word, I took my sword from the corner and got pistol and boots ready. 'Twas only a moment, and we went over to his room, where sat Jack Acton, ready as well.

"We take twenty men, and ride south. Are you ready?"

"Why twenty men, Rob?" asked Acton. "Let us do it alone, whatever it may be."

"We shall need them all. Nothing more here. The walls can hear and talk of it."

"Still, I do not see," went on the big fellow; but he followed after.

Outside, over by the barracks, with his usual precision, Curtis pointed out to us the troop of twenty men, ready mounted, and our horses standing by. I was up on Roger at once, for I had the dear old nag again safe and sound. And we rode away south, giving the word and a greeting to the pickets as we passed out of camp into the night and the uncertain neutral country. The command had been passed along for silence, and so we rode hour by hour steadily southward, until by the distance my heart began to beat faster, for by now I had begun to know the country, and I saw we must be fast nearing a certain fated house. If I could but see her once!

"This way, Jack and Balfort," said Curtis out of the darkness; and we moved a hundred yards in advance of the troop. "We are getting near the place."

"And I should like to know—" began Acton.

"Why we are here? Well, listen. There is an impression that an attempt has been planned to recapture Arnold, who was to have been taken to-night down this side of the river and carried over to the other bank, on his way to Tappan for trial. The colonel had word from headquarters this evening, at six, that the plans are changed.

"Andre goes from West Point without crossing, and we are to take the British squad, or troop, that will come here to take him. They may be on hand now. They may not come till later, as the prisoner was to cross about four in the morning. At all events, the meeting, or place of concealment, will be in a house here at Gowan's Ferry, which I will show you." My heart gave a double jump as he went on: "We shall divide into three parties, one going south, one eastward, and the other making an attempt to enter the house."

"Give me the house, Curtis," said I quickly; "I want work badly."

He said nothing, and we moved on; when, as if by magic, I recognized in the darkness the wood-lined road, and in another moment, coming out into the open, I knew the house where I had last seen Deborah Philipse. Turning to Curtis to urge my point now with added fervour, I caught a fierce yet mournful look in his face as he gazed with wide eyes at the old mansion, and the request froze on my lips. He looked long as we waited for the troop to come up, and then, as if by an effort, turned his face towards me and said:

"Balfort, take six men and enter that house, if you can. Once there, conceal your men and take anything and anybody who tries to enter. I go south to meet them with six troopers, and Acton will cover the country to the eastward with the others."

I said not a word, but, as I picked the sergeant and five men, I fervently and silently thanked heaven.

### CHAPTER IX.

The Real Mouse in the Trap.

I could not help wondering, after my two friends disappeared in the darkness, at the peculiar chance of fate, or whatever one might wish to call it, that left me now standing here by the house I had so longed to enter but a few short days ago with orders now to enter it, but the inclination to do so gone. Gone, did I say? Nay, hardly that, for if any one of us entered there, it must be I; and, whatever might be the real reason of her going there, I could not let her be taken in arrest as a common spy.

Why she should be there now, I did not want to guess. And, indeed, the doubt of it growing on me, I turned to the sergeant of the troop and looked him over; a grizzly bearded old campaigner, used to wars, but honest and a stalwart Colonial, I'd be bound. 'Twas, in fact, the picket who had taken me the night I reached Teller's Point. What would he do with Mistress Philipse, if he found her there? I did not like to think, but spoke to him instead:

"Callahan," said I, "know ye why we're here?"

"That I do not, liftinint," said he. "I am ordered here and here I be. Inside, sir. I've outgrown askin' quistions."

"You can keep your mouth shut well?"

"Ask the liftinint," and he jerked his thumb over his shoulder towards the departing troop.

"Good! Remember that, should the time come!—take now two men and go around that house to the left. Leave two more here concealed near the road, and let the other go with me to the right."

"Aye, sir."

"We must enter that house, search it, get what may be inside, and lie low for more. And look sharp, for 'tis like there be no less than a dozen red-coats there now, watching for us."

"Aye, sir," said he, saluting again.

"If you hear or see aught, leave a man and make a wide circuit till you meet me."

So we started away, crawling on our stomachs and keeping a bright eye on the gloomy house that appeared to be dark from top to bottom, and that contained God knew what.

Fortunately for us, there had grown up a wealth of underbrush on all sides, and by keeping well within this I turned the first corner, skirted the broad side of the square mansion, and, nothing appearing amiss, moved slowly and laboriously on, turning the second corner.

There at last was a light shining from an open window in what appeared to be a room adjoining the kitchen, in an ell, or extension, of the house itself. Soon I was up to it, and, seeing it unoccupied, made bold to enter, sending one man to call the others with Callahan.

Silence reigned throughout the house and nothing changed in the few moments that passed till, silently, one by one, the five men and Callahan slid over the sill and stood waiting my instructions.

"Someone is here, or this is a trap," said I, in a whisper. "We must act quickly, or be caught ourselves."

"'Tis simple enough, sir," said the old man, coolly.

"And how?"

"Lay another thrap. An' ye'll give me lave——"

"Go on," said I quickly.

"You, Durgin," ordered Callahan of one of his men, "git out o' that winder into the grass, and give us warnin' wid a tap on the glass of anything turns up. You, Ballard, shut the winder and draw thim curtins, and do yez stand by to git the signal. You two take thim two doors and douse anywan, the divil cares, who, that shows his red nose through. Douse him wid yer coats over the head, and when ye git him, stick yer knee in the pit of his stomach," all this in a whisper, with a quick look here and there, and gestures that alone told what he wanted. "An' now, yer honor, we'll take this door that goes, God knows where—st! Phwat the divil's that?"

'Twas a step coming along the hall, a light, stealthy, though quick step. In a moment, Callahan and I were behind the door, and my cape was ready in his hands, held at the height of a man's head. Each of the others had taken his position silently, as soon as he got his orders.

There was a moment of suspense as the steps came towards the door. Then the door itself swung open and in an instant Callahan was on the ground on top of someone, with the cape wound around the new arrival's head.

"The saints deliver us!" muttered the old man. "Divil take me, but it's a woman!"

And, sure, 'twas so. For the door being again quietly closed, we carried her to the light, and found a woman, speechless with terror, gazing with a fascinated glare down the barrel of Callahan's pistol.

"Do not utter a sound, or you will be dead!" said I, sternly. But she did not appear to take note of anything but the pistol.

"Who's in this house?" I asked.

No answer or move on her part.

I knocked up the sergeant's pistol, much to his disgust and touched her.

"Who is in this house?"

She looked at me in a stupid, clownish way, and then of a sudden out came a lot of gibberish that meant naught to either of us.

"Phwat's that she says?" asked Callahan. "She'll wake the dead." And he doused her again with the cape until she lay quiet. Then we repeated the action with the pistol and she sat silent as before. But I had caught enough to know that she spoke French.

Here we were, stumped! Not one of us knew a word of the lingo, and I could do naught but put my finger on my mouth and vigorously shake my head. French—a French maid—Mistress Philipse's maid, no doubt. Was she a bait? We should soon see. But I must speak with her mistress first, and alone. All this passed in a moment through my mind. I bade Callahan keep the woman close, saying that I was going to explore the house, and he was to give me warning of any new arrival, or danger, by a low whistle.

So I left the dimly lighted room and found myself in a cross hall that led again into the main hall of the house. Keeping close to the wall, I worked slowly and as silently as possible around the hall, finding four great dark and silent rooms, in which the ghostly furniture stood piled in the center. No sign nor sound of living being appeared. Then, coming to the great stairway, I drew my sword, and, holding a pistol in the left hand, mounted cautiously to the second story.

Here again were more rooms, open, but vacant. Under the sill of a door leading into the wing was what seemed to be a faint light. The door opened, but in doing so it creaked with a sound that seemed to echo all over the house. Directly opposite, across another small hall, was a door, half opened, leading into a lighted room, and on the instant a voice said something in French.

'Tis ever the fact that what is expected is like to be the greatest surprise, and to recognize that voice now, knowing it must come some time, gave me a sickening of the heart that kept me silent.

"Well, Adele?" said the voice again, louder than before.

"'Tis not Adele, Mistress Philipse, but I, Merton Balfort. May I enter?"

There came a sudden exclamation and a step, and the door stood wide open. There she stood in a long wrapper, with her hair down about her shoulders—taller by inches, I remember noticing even then.

"What do you here, sir?" said she, gazing at me.

For answer I stepped into the room, took the doorhandle from her, closed the door with as little noise as possible, and looked at her.

"Who are you, and what mean you by coming thus into my house?" she asked haughtily, standing away from me and drawing her gown together at the neck. Aye, the girl was beautiful under all conditions, for here she was gazing at me like a queen whose hallowed privacy had been soiled with sacrilege.

"You know me well, Mistress Philipse," said I, "and need have no fears of me."

"I know nothing of you, sir, nor do I fear you. But I bid you leave this room and this house at once, unless you are a highwayman come to rob a defenceless woman."

"You know well that is not the case. Will you be seated?"

"No! I will not!"

"I have something to say to you——"

"And I will no longer remain in your presence," and she made as if to leave the room. But I stepped before her, my own temper beginning to rise at this denial of an acquaintance which, one would think, she, at least, might recall.

"Mistress Philipse, I am sorry to be under the necessity of asking you to remain. I am obliged to ask you——"

"You need not ask, sir. For I will not answer a single question."

"Sit down, mistress," said I sternly. It is to this day a marvel to me how this chit of a girl could rouse my anger by her very calmness. She did not move, but said with fine scorn:

"You are then a highwayman, I see," and, following her glance, I flushed to find myself standing before her with a drawn sword in one hand and a pistol in the other. One was sheathed and the other put up in a moment, but I was upset and said nothing for a space.

"Who is in this house besides yourself and your maid?"

"An infamous scoundrel! Perchance—aye, no doubt—a highwayman! a man who has neither sense of decency, nor honor, who——"

"Who beside him? Tell me?" I cried.

"I will not speak with you further. You do not dare to remain in my presence longer," said she, her voice rising in anger and wounded pride, and beginning to quiver with nervousness.

"Madam, you will some day regret your words," said I, hastily. "I am here

to protect you"—an involuntary exclamation escaped her—"to protect you from being arrested as a spy. This house is full of British soldiers, who are"—

"Ah!" cried she, at that; "let them come to me now, then," and she rushed by me and grasped the door to open it. But I caught her as she cried out, and put my hand over her mouth and lifted her from the ground, setting her down in a large chair by the table. The result was enough to distract any man. For she burst into tears, and, looking up and stamping her foot in helpless rage, she cried:

"Are you not ashamed to maltreat a woman, who is helpless! Are you not ashamed! Oh, had I a strong arm to strike you down now, making war on a weak woman!"

I was on my knees at her feet in a moment, and took her hand in mine in my excitement.

"Dear child," cried I, "God forgive me! Some day you will understand and forgive me too. I cannot do aught else. If you will but give me your word! Believe me, believe me, I would not touch a hair of your head, but tell me truthfully is this house occupied by British soldiers? Nay, do not move away! I—I must trust you. Listen! There is an attempt to take Andre—this house is the rendezvous—tell me you know naught of it! Oh, 'tis useles to try to escape. I have the house surrounded with my men; but tell me you know naught of it, that I may protect you from my own people! Do you not see? You will be arrested as a spy!" She was sobbing, convulsively, and I could not stop her. I knew not what to do, and in the bewilderment I found myself kissing the hand that lay in mine, and begging her to stop.

Still she sobbed on. I was near at my wits' ends.

"Stop! stop! mistress; for the love of Heaven, listen to me! Well, so be it,"—for she was almost hysterical in her weeping;—"so be it," said I, rising and moving away. "There is the door. Go out and down into the very arms of my men and be taken to West Point as a spy in the employ of the British."

She was on her feet, running wildly to the door that now stood open; and I waited to hear the result, when she stopped, as if turned to stone, for a long, low whistle came to our ears from below. I jumped to her side and grasped her arm.

"Tell me, girl, do you know aught of British in this house?"

"No," said she, looking at me in wonder.

"Then listen!"

Again came the low whistle from the hall below. I gave the signal back.

"That signal says that some one is approaching this house. Now, if you do not believe in me and do what I tell you, we shall none of us have long to live. I served you truly once. Trust me again!" and I ran to the light and blew it out. In the sudden darkness I found her and grasped her hand. She let it lie in mine, while both listened for the next sound that might come. Gradually the slight moonlight gave us some light in the room, and I turned towards her.

"Will you give me your word not to give any sign or make any noise?"

She did not reply.

"I must go down stairs; will you give it?"

"Then I must trust to your sense of justice and honor."

I could not see her face, but I knew I was needed below; and so, letting her hand fall, I moved quickly to the door. Some slight sound made me turn as I reached it, and I was in the nick of time to see her stealing swiftly towards the window. With a bound I reached her, just as she raised the sash, and before I could stop her she had cried out. Then the pity of it all came over me, for the frail little creature began to struggle.

"Mistress Philipse, I am here to do my duty! There be twenty-five men and three officers within call. You cannot possibly help the British! They are doomed now! But I cannot—God forgive me, I will not struggle with you! There is but one other alternative. Here is a pistol; you can easily see me. Shoot quick and straight; for I will not go down or take you down to those men!" She took the revolver. "If you fire it without hitting me, I shall use this one on myself!"

Slowly she raised the pistol—I could see as plain as day, now—slowly she pointed it, first at my body, then at my throat, then my head. And it came into my mind that my hour was, indeed, come; but there was no trouble in my mind; for if I must go, I would go by her hand, and that was as it should be. I looked her steadily in the eye for a time, and then the shining thing dropped with a clatter to the floor, and she stood still looking into my face.

How long we stood thus, I could not tell; but we both started as a voice came outside the door, whispering to me:

"Are ye there, liftinint?"

"Yes. What is it, Callahan?"

"There's twilve min—s comin' over the hill at the back of the house."

"Go down again and work your trap on them. Let 'em in half, and cover the others. Let them have it, if anything sudden occurs."

"Yes, sir. Have ye found annywan?"

"Not a man! But I have not yet covered the whole house. There's some one in the back of the house here. Go down! I'll be with you in an instant."

I heard him mutter something about coming down now, but he went away, and we could hear his step creak on the stair.

"Do you understand now?" I asked in a whisper.

She nodded her head.

"Will you trust to me?"

Again she nodded.

"Will you—will you try to forgive me?"

"I cannot! I cannot!" she murmured, and sank back into the chair. "You have no right to treat a woman so. They are my people, too, trying to rescue a brave man—a man whom I know!"

"They can do nothing for him. He will not come this way, and is even now safe on the other side of the river. 'Tis absolutely hopeless, mistress!" Though, in good truth, it was not so hopeless as it might seem.

So she stood a moment; and then I left her, and stole softly towards the door.

"Do not go down," came to me in hurried tones, as she moved after me. "I—I do not want—I do not dare to stay here alone!"

"But I must go down to take command of the men. I have stayed here too long as it is."

"I beg you to stay! I cannot stay here alone!"

"You?" cried I, under my breath. "You, who have lain here night after night alone?" and with a puzzled feeling in my brain I looked hard at her in the dim light. Could she be trying to help her men by keeping me away from mine? Yet she was not of the kind that feared anything of this sort.

She came and touched my arm.

"Please stay here by me;" she was actually pleading. Either she had suddenly changed or I had lost my wits. It could not be. Something lay beneath this.

"There is no fear in you," said I, taking her hand from my sleeve, and moving quickly to the door, and through it into the hall. I heard a stifled exclamation break from her; but my mind was made up. She had something to conceal, and, bitter at the thought, I stole softly to the head of the stairs.

But it was not to be. Even as I got to the top step a long line of light spread out from under the stairway, and, leaning over, I saw a strange sight that might well have stirred her, or any woman, or yet man, for the matter of that. The light came from an open panel beneath the stairs, and as I stood there, shooting my long nose over the rail, one—two—three—six—aye, eight—men stepped silently forth, one after the other, into the hall.

The leader, a man in a long cape coat, held a shaded lanthorn in his hand; and the others, evidently by prearranged design, spread out, each gliding silently into a room, while two, the leader and another, moved swiftly to the stairs, and began to ascend.

"So!" said I bitterly, though in a low voice, as I stepped into the room. "So that is it, madam! You have, indeed, set me a pretty trap; and a fool like me is none too wise, but must needs fall into it. Well, mistress, I am sorry; but you shall see—"

On the instant the room became light, and I saw that she had lit the tallow dip.

"Hide here in the curtains, quick!" she whispered. "Do so quick! quick!"

'Twas some instinct in me that made me glide behind the heavy curtains by the open window, as the tall cloaked figure stepped in. I could see naught, but as he entered I heard an exclamation break from him:

"So, ho! my runaway wench," cried he, "and here you are in papa's old house, and in the midst of a conspiracy!"

"I know not what you mean, but I would know, sir, by what right you follow me here, and by what right you dare to come into my chamber in this fashion."

"Easily told and explained, Mistress Debby! I suspected we would run you here to earth, and so I came to find papa's daughter and bring her to her home and to her wits."

"I will do what I choose; and I do not choose to receive you, nor will you take me hence."

"Indeed, and I will, Debby! And do you make ready now in some garment fit for a horse's back, and prepare to come with me on the minute. I like not this territory. 'Tis too near our rebels for comfort. And, besides, there is other work for me to do to-night."

"Leave me, sir. I have done with this, once for all!"

"You will come with me now," cried he, angrily, and stepped up to her and took her by the arm and shook her. "You will come with me now, on the instant!"

"And is there so much haste, then?"

The man wheeled on me with a suddenness that startled us all. I know not why I came forth, but I could not see her tyrannized over; and though my mind was in a whirl as to the purpose of this stranger, as well as to what might be going on below, I was out and at him with my hanger before the words were well out of his mouth.

He muttered to himself, "What the fiend is this?" as he drew and guarded my thrust. Then he cried out to his man:

"Shoot, fool! shoot him!"

Out sprang the report across the room, and a pane of glass fell behind me; but, as good luck would have it, the miss was clean and fair.

At the same time, too quick, and too tangled up with our hurrying about the room to be at first distinguished from it, came an upper and lower stairs. Shot followed shot, and we could soon hear, even above the noise we made as we thrust and parried, the sounds of fighting from beneath.

At the first he hesitated a moment, muttering, "What may that be?" But as I pressed him sorely, he turned to me again crying:

"Dorkin, thou fool, fire! Waste no time! Fire, curse thy soul!"

Then I saw the man come towards me, and I knew he could not miss again. There was naught to do but run, and I ran for the great bed, followed by the leader, who had thrown his great cape over his shoulders. As I ran I caught a chair and swung it around towards the soldier, hitting him squarely in the shins, and he bowled over, cursing with pain. That gave me a moment, and I pushed a table at my adversary; but he, catching it, swung it aside, and at it again we went.

All the while the terrible din below stairs increased, and cries and curses now added to the uproar. It ran through my mind to wonder how my men fared, and if Curtis were near enough to hear. But I could do little, for my time was near up.

"Shoot! shoot! coward," cried the man again.

I caught, out of the corner of my eye, the soldier again on his feet and walking slowly up to me, with his great pistol held before him and bearing on me. And 'tis more than strange how, gone though I knew I must be, I had but one thought—she should see what a patriot could do in his last hour. So I gave a heavy lunge at my man, and again, still seeing the other growing slowly larger,—when there rang out another shot like a cannon's report in that room.

"Missed again," muttered I; but a curse from my opponent, and the heavy thud of a falling body, told me he was down. Yet it did take me long to realize what had happened; for I could not let my eye wander from the sword that flashed in front of me constantly. As we turned around one another, however, I caught the glimpse of Mistress Philipse, looking in terror at the floor in front of her, and holding my smoking revolver in her hand—and my good spirits flew back to their proper place.

Up came from below a shout, and I heard cries and steps rushing up stairs. Still my man pressed on his work; but what I had seen her do gave me the stomach to push him to the wall. And then, too quick to be told here properly, my name sounded clear and brave in Acton's voice, accompanied by the sounds of approaching friends. For the space of an instant we stood listening, and in that moment I turned to Mistress Philipse, and cried:

"Into the back room! quick! Wait for me there! Ah! you will attempt it, will you?" this last to my adversary, as I saw him making for the window.

'Twas a hard moment's exchange of thrusts and he was too near the window; for, as I cried out the door opened and Acton rushed in, the man turned, put his foot lightly on the low sill, and went out straight into the darkness with a fall of thrice his height below him. Yet even then, I noted that she had gone in the nick of time. All might yet be well!

We ran to the window and heard the voice of Curtis cry out, as he ran off into the night after my vanished opponent. Then I soon learned that four British soldiers were prisoners, and that five lay dead, or wounded, below. And while the men were discussing how many had escaped, Curtis walked into the room.

"Well?" said I, struck by the expression on his face.

He sat down and wiped his forehead without speaking for a moment; then said, as if to himself.

"Sometimes I almost believe in spirits."

"What now, lad?" asked Acton.

"Here was I standing in the door below," said he, rising with far more animation than he usually betrayed, "looking out into the night; when who, think ye, literally dropped from the clouds?"

"Why, lad, 'twas my man jumped from the window above," said I.

Curtis shook his head.

"'Twas the man with the cape! the man, as sure as I live! The man who is known to us as Hazeltine! I knew him at once. I made after him, but"—and here he shrugged his shoulders—"but he disappeared as if the darkness had swallowed him."

And I sat down and pondered what this might mean.

To Be Continued.

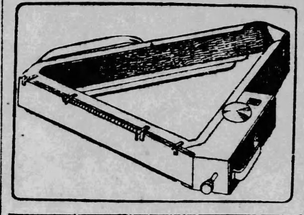
Nervous Prostration Cured by DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

"I am an engineer by trade and the hard work and worry of running a large engine brought on nervous prostration," writes Mr. Chas. F. Dixon, of Arbuckle, Colusa Co., Calif. "A friend recommended Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to me and I bought one bottle; thought that it helped me so continued the use of it until I had taken six bottles. I feel better than ever in my life. Am not a particle nervous, can work hard all day and sleep sound at night. I not only think so but I know that the 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me and therefore I will recommend it to others."

*Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.*


## KEEPS COUNT OF GAMES.

By the use of this device the proprietor of a pool room is safeguarded against any imposition or dishonesty on the part of the players or his employes in accounting to him for the actual number of games played, and the visitors are also aided in keeping track of the games without the necessity of leaving it to the



memory of the attendant or one of their number. In place of the plain triangular guide which is now used to assemble the balls at the beginning of the game the double-flanged triangle here shown is used, the flanges serving the purpose of preventing the triangle being lifted off the balls without disturbing their position. Thus it is obvious that some other means must be employed to release the balls instead of the vertical lift heretofore used. To accomplish this one side of the triangle is formed of a hinged gate, which swings on its pivot at the top of the frame high enough to clear the balls when drawn backward, and it is the lifting of this gate to release the balls which automatically registers the game on the indicating mechanism at one side of the frame. A bell is also provided, which rings the instant the releasing device has been operated. In assembling the balls they may be dropped in promiscuously until the last one is reached, which is dropped in through the opening where the flange is cut out at one apex. A nickel-in-the-slot device might be atached directly to the counter, making it impossible to start the game until it is paid for.

## FLEXIBLE SHOE-SECURING DEVICE

It is claimed by the inventor of the shoe-fastening device shown in the accompanying drawing that it is simple, inexpensive and durable, imparting a novel and attractive appearance to the shoes on which it is employed, and will at the same time afford sufficient elasticity to prevent tiring or cramping the feet, while it can be more readily fastened and unfastened than the common laces and buttons now in everyday use.

A shoe which is buttoned or laced on the foot may have a neat appearance, but it also has the disadvantage of being comparatively stiff and rigid, which is the principal cause of tired feet. This new fastener consists of an elastic cord of sufficient size and strength to withstand considerable stretching, with a button or cap at each end constructed exactly like the fasteners in use on the majority of gloves. One button is riveted in place at one edge of the shoe upper, and the other is adapted to detachably engage a spring stud secured to the opposite edge of the upper. By grasping the loose button between the thumb and forefinger and drawing it over the spring stud, while the other hand presses the edges together, the shoe can be fastened on the foot with even less exertion than is required to button a glove on the hand.

## REASON AND INSTINCT.

A certain North Country miner was particularly proud of a clever little dog he possessed. At times he was apt to claim a little too much for his pet, and one morning a neighbor was endeavoring to point out the difference between instinct and reason, when an amusing interruption occurred.

A seedy looking tramp turned the corner, and the dog, without so much as a word from his master, sprang into the road and offered battle.

"There you are," laughed the miner, as the dog snapped and snarled round the heels of the tramp; "'e don't like the look o' the chap. That's instinct."

Suddenly the tramp turned and kicked the dog into an adjacent field.

"There you are," ejaculated the miner's friend, grimly; "the chap don't like the look o' the dog. That's reason."—Tit-Bits.

## MESMERIZED.

### A Poisonous Drug Still Freely Used.

Many people are brought up to believe that coffee is a necessity of life, and the strong hold that the drug has on the system makes it hard to loosen its grip even when one realizes its injurious effects.

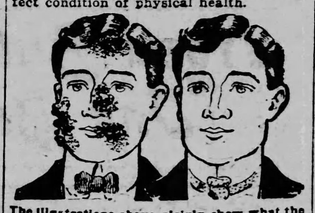
A lady in Baraboo, writes—"I had used coffee for years; it seemed one of the necessities of life. A few months ago, my health, which had been slowly failing, became more impaired, and I knew that unless relief came from some source, I would soon be a physical wreck. I was weak and nervous, had such sick headaches, no ambition, and felt tired of life. My husband was also losing his health. He was troubled so much with indigestion that at times he could eat only a few mouthfuls of dry bread.

We concluded that coffee was slowly poisoning us and stopped it and used hot water. We felt somewhat better, but it wasn't satisfactory. Finally, we saw Postum Coffee advertised, and bought a package. I followed directions for making carefully, allowing it to boil twenty minutes after it came to the boiling point, and added cream, which turned it to the loveliest rich looking and tasting drink I ever saw served at any table, and we have used Postum ever since. I gained five pounds in weight in as many weeks, and now feel well and strong in every respect. My headaches have gone, and I am a new woman. My husband's indigestion has left him, and he can now eat anything." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.


# Blood Poison Cured Free

**The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.**

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.



The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.


## Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper:

From The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

The Spenders, by Harry Leon Watson, editor of Puck, is a brisk, breezy and extremely readable novel of Montana and New York life, well worth the reading.

The Gate of the Kiss, by John W. Harding, is a story of Bible times, dealing with the war between Hezekiah of Judah and Sennacherib of Assyria.

Five Little Peppers Abroad, by Margaret Sidney, is as delightful as the previous Young Pepper stories. It is beautifully illustrated.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Life at West Point, by H. Irving Hancock, narrates how the American army officer is made, describing his studies, the discipline he is under and the amusements he enjoys. The volume is timely, coming as it does at the centennial of the founding of the military academy.

The Sufferer of Yvonne, by Rafael Sabatini, is an historical novel, whose scenes are laid in France in the 17th century. It is very good of its kind.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

In the Eagle's Talon, by Sheppard Stevens, is an historical romance of the purchase of Louisiana, beginning in St. Louis in 1780, and carrying the scene to Paris in 1803, when the purchase was consummated. It is a very readable story.

A Girl of Virginia, by Lucy Meacham Thurston, is an idyllic novel of life in Charlottesville at the University of Virginia. It is an altogether charming story.

From G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York:

The Role of the Unconquered, by Test Dalton, is an historical novel of the time of Henry IV of France. It is well told and very readable.

The Pagan's Cup, by Fergus Hume, is a melodramatic English novel, more or less a detective story, but altogether well worth reading.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

Myra of the Pines, by Herman Knickerbocker Viele, is a novel of people out of the common placed in scenes out of the ordinary. It is a sparkling and very readable story.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

Among the Waterfowl, by Herbert K. Job, is the life histories of waterfowl, many of which are but little known. The illustrations are from photographs by the author.

From Street & Smith, 238-238 William st., New York:

Among the Freaks, by W. L. Alden, is a volume of amusing tales among museum freaks and monstrosities.

From the J. S. Ogilvie Co., 57 Rose st., New York:

The Sinker Stories, by J. Joseph Goodwin, is a volume of short sketches about the people who frequent cheap restaurants in New York.

From E. B. Treat & Co., 243 West 23d st., New York:

The Dictum of Reason on Man's Immortality, by Rev. David Gregg, a Presbyterian clergyman of Boston, is an attempt to prove immortality by an appeal to reason.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

The Way of the West is a novel of military life by Gen. Charles King. Like all his works, it is a very interesting story.

From Elder & Shepard, San Francisco:

The Birdalone Letters are to be mailed once a month addressed to the boy or girl whose name is on the subscription list. These letters are facsimile reproductions of writings, varying in length from four to eight pages of matter. The sheets of paper are quaintly illustrated with drawings from life or from master artists. Their purpose is to stimulate in the child a love of animals, a fearlessness and a capacity for appreciating Nature and Nature's wonders.

From Frederick J. Drake & Co., Chicago:

His Story, Their Letters, by F. D. B., is a charming novel, told in a dialogue between a young man and young woman, and the letters are altogether readable.

From Edmund D. Brooks, Minneapolis:

A Book of Poems is a little volume by Arthur Upson and George Norton Northrup, made up of work from the pens of both of these writers. It is very prettily gotten up.

## NEW THINGS IN THE SHOPS

Something new is a pelerine ruffle of pink chiffon hung with mother-of-pearl sequins.

Toilet sets in orange and green coloring are very attractive.

White felt hats have appeared in the shops, and are intended for traveling hats. They are wide-brimmed and have round crowns. White surah silks with quills form the trimming in some cases. White feathers may take the place of the quills. The latter, when they do appear, are shaded from black to pure white.

Flower hats are all very well, but the great cordiality with which they were received on their first appearance has brought about the result that feathers are more highly esteemed as trimming than are flowers.

Reed furniture for the summer comes in many colors besides green nowadays. Red, pink and even violet is seen as a coloring for the reed. Couches and chairs are upholstered in cretonne, the pattern of which is suggested by the color of the reed. When this is violet, for instance, the cretonne may be of a wistaria design.

Long evening gloves are no longer buttoned, but laced with a fine silk cord run through tiny eyelets set very close together.

A novel case of cut glass is reversible. As a vase this has a rather deep, narrow bowl and a squat base. Turned upside down, it developes into a broad-bowled fruit dish with a cylindrical base.

### Financial Effort.

Jack—Was the church garden party a success?

Julia—Well, I worked hard enough; I ate ice cream with every young man on the grounds.—Detroit Free Press.

# PAGANS IN SCOTLAND.

## Real Significance of the Nails in St. Maebrubha's Oak.

Nearly all travelers in Central Africa have referred to the curious customs prevalent among almost all pagan native tribes, of driving quantities of nails into sacred trees and other objects that have been adjudged worthy of veneration; and this not in malice, but as a religious rite, the nails in question being intended as votive offerings.

Exactly the same thing may be witnessed to-day at the sacred well of St. Maebrubha, in Loch Maree, Ross shire, where is an ancient oak tree studded with countless nails of all sizes, the offerings of invalid pilgrims who came to worship and be cured.

Pennies and half-pennies are to be seen in enormous quantities, driven edgewise in the tough bark; and a friend of the writers who visited the spot some little time back discovered in a cleft high up in the trunk what he took to be a shilling.

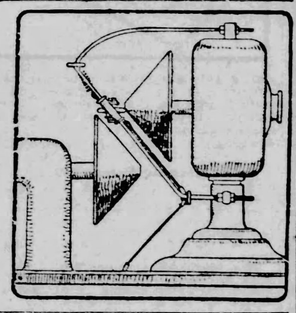
On being extracted, however, it proved to be a counterfeit. Probably the donor, finding that he could get no value for his coin in the natural world, concluded he might as well try, as a last resource, what effect it might have in the spiritual.

Of course, the poor cottars and others who flock to St. Maebrubha with their mails and their pence do not for a moment admit that they are assisting at a pagan ceremony. But they most undoubtedly are.

Well worship has always occupied an important place in paganism; and the sacred oak, before which each pilgrim must thrice kneel ere humbly presenting his offering—what is it but an obvious survival of the sacred groves of druidical times?—Straw Stories.

## VARIABLE-SPEED FRICTION GEAR

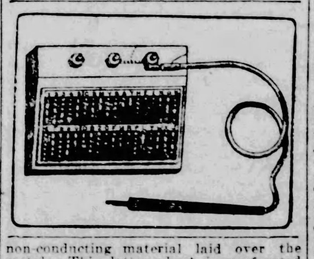
In the illustration is shown a variable-speed friction gear of peculiar construction, especially applicable to sewing machines and other light work where it is necessary to transfer the power from a motor to a shaft which must be stopped at frequent intervals. In the drawing an electric motor is shown connected with a sewing machine by means of this gearing, illustrating the position of the apparatus, and also the method of adjustment, to insure equal friction at all speeds. Any desired form of motor may be used, the only change necessary being



to place a conical-shaped driving wheel on the motor shaft and provide clamps for the attachment of the arms which carry the connected gearing. These arms are both adjustable horizontally, in order that the oblique shaft may be centered between the opposing faces of the two cones. Mounted on this oblique shaft is a sliding block, which is maintained normally above the outer edge of the driven cone by the coiled spring surrounding the shaft. A rotary disk of small size is carried by the block, forming the connection between the two cones. A cord leading from the block to the foot lever controls the speed of the machine by connecting the faces of the two cones through the medium of the rotary disk, the rapidity of revolution rapidly increasing as the disk is drawn from the center to the circumference of the driver.

## AUTOMATIC TRANSMITTER

The object of the invention illustrated below is to provide a transmitter for telegraphic messages which will permit one unskilled in the work to perform the task with the facility of an expert. In place of the usual key and sounder apparatus this arrangement utilizes a perforated plate and stencil brush to make and break the contact at the proper intervals to produce the letters. The keyboard is formed of a flat wooden base, supporting a smooth plate of copper or other conductive metal, with a thin sheet of



non-conducting material laid over the metal. This latter sheet is perforated to represent the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraphic alphabet, with the corresponding letters and figures indicated above the perforations. These openings expose portions of the underlying metal plate to the point of a stylus, which is formed of wire bristles mounted in the end of a non-conducting handle and connected with a binding post at the top of the transmitter. It is easy to understand how the drawing of this stylus rapidly down across the openings in the plate will make and break the contact exactly after the manner of the ordinary sending apparatus, and will send the message spelled out by the operator the same as the old machine would do.

### A Lively Town.

The train had been compelled to stop at the small town a few minutes on account of a hot box.

"Quiet little place you have here," remarked a passenger, sticking his head out of a car window and looking around.

"Quiet!" said the native who was sitting on the station platform and chewing tobacco. "By gum, you ought to have been along here yesterday. There was more'n forty men mowin' down weeds an' killin' Canady thistles."—Chicago Tribune.


## CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

**Insures Love and a Happy Home For All**

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 822 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receip, with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity:

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.


# The Farmstead.

## INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

### Cure for Heaves.

Editor Farmstead:—A very effective cure for heaves is the following: Take ground or pulverized bloodroot, and give a tablespoonful in damp oats (not wet) three successive mornings; omit three mornings, again give three, and so on until nine feeds have been given; if not well, repeat. Give an occasional tablespoonful say once a week, for a month when relieved.—D. E. V., Osceola, N. C.

### Remedy for Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the query of I. H. H., Boulder, Colo., in The Blade of June 19—what remedy to use for a cow that gives bloody milk: I have seen the question asked several times through the Farmstead, and I can not remember of ever seeing an answer for it. I have had some experience with cows of this kind. It is called garget of the teat. I always used, with good success, garget root, better known as poke root. It grows spontaneously in our country. Slice it thin and give from a half to a teacupful in feed once a day until it effects a cure. I never knew it to fail.—H. J. E., Wellston, Ohio.

### Gapes in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—I have tried fishing for gapes with a horsehair, feeding them turpentine, sulphur, and almost everything I ever heard of, but all to no purpose; but I have at last found a sure cure, which I have never known to fail, and which I have not had to repeat with the same chick. Take live coals on a shovel or board, and sprinkle dry tobacco on them, holding the chick so it can readily inhale the smoke. They may get sick and drop over, but will soon jump up and scamper away and be bothered no more with gapes.—A. M., Wood Co., W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—Regarding gapes in chickens, I would say that my experience, covering several years, is this: If the little chicks are never allowed to run in wet grass, being allowed to run out only when the grass is perfectly dry, they will not be troubled with gapes. After being affected, the horsehair treatment is better than no treatment. I have had good results from the following: Take a barrel with the head out, set up on end, put 15 or 25 chicks in the bottom; take a sieve in which is about one quart of fine, dry, air-slacked lime, and with two or three quick shakes of the sieve, sift the lime over the chicks. This will cause them to sneeze and they will cough up the worms. Repeat this treatment on any which show indications of trouble every day until cured. I have never lost a chick, if taken as soon as they show signs of trouble.—F. S., Youngstown, O.

### Drying String Beans.

Editor Farmstead:—String your beans, then boil fifteen minutes and put them in the dry-house and let them get perfectly dry, so they will rattle. Put them away in paper sacks. Before cooking, soak them over night in hot water, and they will be as nice as green ones.

Another way to dry them is to spread them out on some place where the air will have free access to them and they will dry, but it will be very slow work. I think the other way best as they dry quicker and are much nicer. However, this will do if you have no dry-house. We have dried beans this way and they always gave satisfaction. They must not be dried in the sun or they will be tough.—S. S., Rockbridge, Ohio.

Editor Farmstead: Let the beans stay on the vines until they get full; if they are beginning to turn yellow, so much the better, or they will not burst in taking the string off them. Pick and string them just as you would to cook them; then take a string six or eight feet long, put a needle on it and string the beans about the center of the pod between two beans and hang them upstairs.—Wm. W. L., Gapslore, Va.

Editor Farmstead: This is an old German way: Prepare the beans as for cooking, parboil them in slightly salted water until they change color, pour off the water and dry like any other fruit. They are very nice. When wanted, soak and cook like fresh beans.—K. S. P., Sigourney, Ia.

We have received a half-dozen letters later than the above, but they give no variations of the process. The above, and the letters printed last week, certainly tell all that any one wants to know on the subject.

### Apple Twigs Dying.

Editor Farmstead: I saw in the Weekly Blade of May 28 an answer as to the cause of apple and pear twigs dying in summer. Mr. E. S. G., of Arkport, N. Y., is mistaken as to the cause referred in in the question, as to its being the work of the little sawfly. There is no break on the bark of the twigs, as I have examined the twigs closely, and there is no sign of anything on them. The twigs begin to die and very often the whole tree in one summer season. The small branches begin to die about the first of May, and this continues until June 20, of this year, the whole orchard of pears being killed by the disease in question. The pears, apples and quinces are all killed by it all over this part of the country, and if there is no remedy, the fruit business in this part of the country will be of the past. So we would like to hear from others interested in the fruit business about the cause of the branches dying and also a remedy for it.—E. R., Lizemore, W. Va.

### Cucumber Bugs.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please tell a remedy that will prevent those small red and black and yellow and black bugs from destroying cucumber vines?—A. P., Palmyra, Ind.

### Brakes in Pasture.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one tell how to get rid of brakes in a pasture that is too rough to plow?—F. H., Starksboro, Vt.

### Destroying Pokeweed.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please inform me the best method to kill pokeweed? I have acres of it, as thick as it can stand, in my woods pasture. Will the roots die by repeatedly mowing off the weeds?—J. A. B., Sidney, O.

### Club-Footed Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead: Last year I was troubled with what here is called "club-foot" in cabbages. The root or base of the stalk was swollen or enlarged and hollow. The plant was sickly and did not mature. I find indications of some trouble this year. What is the cause and cure? Who can give the results of his own experience?—F. S., Youngstown, O.

### Plans for Poultry House.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some poultryman tell me how to fix a building inside the best way for poultry? The building is 16x40, ten feet high in south, and six feet in north. Which is best to hatch eggs—the hen or an incubator?—L. D. M., Bryant, S. D.

The editor will be pleased if some friend will answer the above and draw a plan of the interior arrangement of a poultry-house 16 by 40 feet. We will have the plan engraved, and print it.

### Flies on Cows.

Ed. Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me what will keep flies off cows? We have a very small black fly here, said to have been introduced from Texas, that is exceedingly troublesome to stock, especially cattle. A cow don't see any peace day or night. Now, if you or some of the readers of the excellent old Blade can tell me something that will not hurt cows but will hurt flies "like everything," I will be under many obligations.—C. H. P., Johnson City, Tenn.

### "Stunted" Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one of experience tell me this: After pigs (three months old) have been stunted by heavy feeding—ground barley, beans, etc.—what will most readily restore them to their natural shape and growth?—C. E. C., Webberville, Mich.

### Cabbage Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any one tell me how to rid cabbage of worms? As soon as the heads get as large as a fist, there is a green worm that eats into the head.—E. C. W., Lakeside, So. Dak.

### To Get Rid of Sumac.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me how to get rid of sumac? It spreads very fast, and I would like to know if mowing it off will kill it?—S. D. H., Wakefield, Kan.

### An Ailing Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any one tell me what is the matter with a mare 8 years old, with a colt 2 months old? I noticed about two weeks ago that she had lost all control of her lips. She can not eat anything nor hardly drink. She is getting very poor. She can not hold grass or hay in her mouth while she chews it. She is also swelled above the eyes. Has very good appetite, but is getting poor and has about quit giving milk for the colt.—G. B. K., Kirklin, Ind.

## THE HIRED MAN.

### A Correspondent Who Takes His Side of the Question.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been reading with intense interest, the different letters which have appeared in The Blade the last few weeks regarding the farmer, and his employe, the hired man. As there has been a great deal said in favor of the farmer, I will take sides with the hired man.

According to "L. M. E's" statement, there must be a different class of farmers down in West Virginia from those here in the Buckeye state, for I believe that I am safe in saying that there are a very few Ohio farmers who let their hired men sleep until breakfast is ready, unless he has several other hired men to do the chores, and does not want this fellow up to bother the cook, and thus prevent her from having breakfast before 5 o'clock.

The hired man must rise at 4 or 4:30, do his chores, which consist of only two or three horses to feed, curry and harness; four or five cows to milk, a dozen or so of hogs to feed, some chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys' mouths to fill, and then if the cook has been a little slack, get the axe—and you know the rest.

After breakfast, of course, he is expected to go immediately to work, and to remain there until noon, when he comes to the house, feeds his team, eats his dinner, feeds the hogs and returns to his labors, where he remains until 6 or 7 o'clock, and often until sundown. By the time he eats his supper, gets his horses ready for their night's rest, his cows milked and pigs fed, there comes word from headquarters that there is some little job which must be done tonight, and before he gets done, he has to use a lantern, even though it be the longest day in the year.

We can readily see, then, that this hired man must work no less than 14, and sometimes 16 or 17 hours per day. When a farmer hires a man he generally says: "I'll give you $— per month, rain or shine." (Meaning he must work, rain or shine.) Show me a farmer who has not something for his hired man to do on a rainy day, and I'll show you a hen with sharp teeth!

Now as to the wages of this hired man. He thinks himself well off if he gets $15 or $18 per month; thinks he is rich at $18, and if offered $20, he wants to see it in writing before he can believe it. Now, even at $18 per month, he is getting only about 18 cents per day, and his board, and very often he must hire his washing and mending done out of this. Counting his board at $3 per week (and some is not worth half of that amount), he is getting a little over $1 per day for 14 or 16 hours. But a man who works by the day thinks he should have at least $1.50 per day for 8 or 10 hours' work, and he certainly should.

But what about the hired man? Some say this hired man is better off than the shop man. Why? There is one reason, perhaps, viz: If the farmer has a good-looking daughter he may have a chance to glance at her over the table; and if he ever gets a chance to talk with her, it is after all the work is done (9 or 10 o'clock) and then the next morning at the breakfast table the mistress complains of having been annoyed by a few smacks which rested her of her younger days. Now, where is the advantage of the hired man over the shop man? The latter works his 8 or 10 hours, goes home to spend the evening with his friends, and retires, knowing just when he is to rise on the following morning, what he must do the next day, and at the end of the week gets as his reward $8 or $10. But, where is the hired man? Out until 9 or 10 o'clock, goes to bed tired, without the slightest idea when he shall hear that welcome (?) voice in the morning, or what or where he must work, or when he may again enjoy the comforts afforded by his bed.

The day laborer may spend his Sundays where he pleases, but the hired man must stay at home to do his morning chores, get the horses hitched to the carriage for church, and by the time he gets on his better clothes (if he can afford any) it is time to do the chores again. The man who works by the day has a job the year round at his regular wages, while the hired man works only seven or eight months at $16 or $18 per month, which brings him only a little over $100, providing he spends nothing (and than he is called a hog).

Now, what is he to do the remaining four or five months? Work for his board? And this means work, rain, snow or shine. There is always something to do. Is he to pay his board for this time? The farmer won't board him, won't have the thing around. Must he then go to the shop to work? Why not stay there all the year?

At the very best we can make of it, the hired man must pay out at least $50 or $60 for clothes, and show me many young men who do not spent $50 in a year, if not for drink, for other things, such as wheels, watches, et

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Panama Canal Bill.**

"Will you please print the provisions of the Panama canal bill in the form in which it became a law?"—W. G., Sandusky, O.

The first section declares that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire, for and on behalf of the United States, at a cost not exceeding $40,000,000, the rights, concessions, grants of land, right of way, unfinished work, plants, and all maps, plans, drawings, records, and other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every name and nature, owned by the New Panama Canal company of France, on the isthmus of Panama and in Paris, including 68,804 shares of the Panama Railroad company, owned by said canal company, provided a satisfactory title to said property can be obtained.

Section 2. That the President is hereby authorized to acquire from the republic of Colombia, for and on behalf of the United States, upon such terms as the may deem reasonable, control in perpetuity of a strip of land, the territory of the republic of Colombia, ten miles in width, extending from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean, and the right to use and dispose of the waters thereon, and to excavate, construct, and to perpetually maintain, operate, and protect thereon a canal, of such depth and capacity as will afford convenient passage of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean, which control shall include the right to perpetually maintain and operate the Panama railroad, if the ownership thereof, or a controlling interest therein, shall be hereafter acquired by the United States, and also jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals thereon as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations.

The President may acquire such additional territory and rights from Colombia as in his judgment will facilitate the general purpose hereof.

And such sum of money as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on warrants drawn by the President.

Sec. 3. That when the President shall have secured a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal company, as provided in section 1 hereof, and the control of the necessary territory from the republic of Colombia, as provided in section 2 hereof, he is authorized to pay for the property of the New Panama Canal company $40,000,000 and to the republic of Colombia such sum as shall have been agreed upon, and a sum sufficient for both said purposes is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on a warrant drawn by the President.

The President shall then direct the Secretary of War to cause to be excavated, constructed, and completed, utilizing to that end as far as practicable the work heretofore done by the New Panama canal company of France, and its predecessor company, a ship canal from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as shall afford convenient passage for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing through the same from ocean to ocean; and the Secretary of War shall also cause to be constructed such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and make such provisions for defense, as may be necesary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors. That the President is authorized for the purposes aforesaid to employ such persons as he may deem necessary, and to fix their compensation.

Sec. 4. That should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal company and to obtain control of the necessary territory of the republic of Colombia, mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of this act, within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States such control of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, upon terms which he may consider reasonable, for the construction, maintenance, operation, and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean sea with the Pacific ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaraguan route, shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a ship canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean sea near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua to a point near Brito on the Pacific ocean. Said canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth to afford convenient passage for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing through the same from Greytown to Brito; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal as shall be necessary for the safe and convenient use thereof, and shall make such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said harbors and canal.

The President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors to be made, and in making such surveys and in the construction of said canal may employ such persons as he may deem necessary, and may fix their compensation.

In the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

Sec. 5. That the sum of $40,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated.

And the secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into such contract or contracts as may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, completion and defense of said canal, harbors and defenses, by the route finally determined upon under the provisions of this act. Appropriations therefor may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate $135,000,000 should the Panama route be adopted, or $180,000,000 should the Nicaragua route be adopted.

Sec. 6. That in case of agreement with the republic of Colombia, or with the states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the President is authorized to guarantee to said republic or to said states the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

One of the two amendments accepted, and which forms section 7 of the bill, creates an isthmian canal commission of seven members to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They are to have charge of construction of the canal, and are to be subject to the direction and control of the executive. At least four of the seven are to be skilled in the science of engineering, at least one is to be an officer of the army, and one other an officer of the navy. Authority is given for the employment of engineers from the army and civil life, and of other necessary persons. The commission is to make reports to the President, and to give to Congress such information as may be required.

The amendment proposed by Senator Fairbanks and accepted forms section 8 of the bill. Under it authority to issue and sell $130,000,000 2 per cent gold bonds to meet the expenditures authorized by the act. They are to be issued from time to time as the proceeds may be required, are to be in denominations of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable after ten years and payable in twenty years, the interest to be payable quarterly in gold coin. They are to be exempt from taxation, are to be disposed of at not less than par, and are to be open to popular subscription. None of these bonds are to be sold to pay the sums appropriated in sections 1 and 2 of the act, or the $10,000,000 appropriated by section 5.

**Haven't Any Addresses.**

We have been publishing for some time, each week, a number of short articles, descriptive of new inventions just patented, each with a single-column illustration.

We are receiving a number of queries asking where to buy these things, or where to reach the inventor. To all these queries we can only say, we do not know. The articles and the cuts are prepared for us in an Eastern city, and we do not know who the patentees are. The name is not put in the article, for that would make each of them a splendid free advertisement, and if those people want to advertise in The Blade, they must pay for it. The articles are printed simply to give our readers an idea of the trend of invention. The name of the patentee is never given. It is useless to write to us such letters as the above, we know no more about it than our readers.

**Gen. Lew Wallace.**

"Please give a sketch of the life of the author, Lew Wallace."—T. T. B., Plaza, Ohio.

Lewis Wallace was born in Brookville, Indiana, Aoril 10, 1827, and was the son of Gov. David W. Wallace. He began the practice of law, but when the Mexican war broke out he volunteered, and served as second lieutenant in Co. H, First Indiana Volunteers. After that war he completed his law studies and located in Crawfordsville, where he now lives. At the beginnings of the civil war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, then colonel of the 11th Indiana Volunteers, serving in West Virginia. He was made brigadier general of volunteers, September 3, 1861, and commanded a division at the siege of Fort Donelson. He was made a major general of volunteers March 21, 1862, and commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh. He was ordered by Gen. Grant, on the morning of the first day of the battle, to cross Snake creek and come up to Sherman's right as a support, but he lost his way and did not arrive until night. He rendered efficient service on the second day of the battle, and in the subsequent advance on Corinth. In 1863 he prepared the defences of Cincinnati, then threatened by Gen. Kirby Smith, and later commanded the Middle department and 8th Army Corps. He intercepted the march of Gen. Jubal Early on Washington and fought the battle of Monocacy July 9, 1864. He was a member of the court that tried the assassins of Pres. Lincoln, and president of the court which tried and convicted Henry Wirz, the commandant of Andersonville prison pen; mustered out, 1865. He was governor of New Mexico from 1878 to 1881, and United States minister to Turkey, 1881 to 1885. His later years have been devoted to authorship.

**The Great Ice Age.**

"Do scientists think that the ice age affected the north and the south poles at the same time?"—C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.

No. The astronomical theory to account for the cold which caused the glacial period attributes it to a very slow movement of the earth, by which the poles travel in a circle, it requiring many thousands of years to complete it. By this motion, first one pole and then the other was turned more toward the sun. When the south pole was thus turned toward our luminary, the north pole was turned away from it, and vice versa. When the north pole was thus turned away, the earth had, over its northern hemisphere, the era of cold which is called the great ice age, or the glacial period, or the drift period. All three names refer to the same thing.

There has been such a condition both in the northern and the southern hemispheres, there being so much more land in the northern hemisphere, the evidences are much more abundant than in the southern. Then, too, the southern hemisphere has not been explored by geologists to anything like the extent the northern hemisphere has. In both hemispheres its evidences are seen from the pole to the latitude of about 38 degrees. In both the same conditions are found, and the same evidences of glacial action. It is reasonable to suppose that the glacial period in the southern hemisphere came before that in the northern, as it is not more than 7,000 years since the ice retreated so that the Niagara river could begin cutting the gorge from the falls to Lewiston; and the tremendous ice-can which covers all the polar regions of the southern hemisphere is probably the initial stages of another glacial era which is coming over another portion of the globe. An article on this subject, with a star-map, will be found elsewhere in this issue of The Blade.

**Anthony Trollope.**

"Please tell us something about Anthony Trollope. Was he an historian, humorist or crank, and was that his real name?"—Subscriber, Cutlips, W. Va.

Anthony Trollope was a novelist, and not any one of the three things you mention. He was born in 1815, and was connected with the British postal service from 1834 to 1867, being frequently sent abroad to establish postal arrangements with other countries. He visited the United States several times, Australia twice, the West Indies and other countries. He was for some years editor of St. Paul's magazine, London. He wrote many novels, which were deservedly popular. Among those best known to American readers are: Barchester Towers, Doctor Thorne, The Bertrams, Framley Parsonage, Orley Farm, The Small House at Allington, Can You Forgive Her? The Last Chronicle of Barset, Claverings, The Last Chronicle of Barset, Phineas Finn, He Knew He Was Right, Ralph the Heir, and The Prime Minister.

**Designs on Coins.**

"I have a piece of money, ¼ inch in diameter more than a regular 50-cent piece; on one side are 13 stars, a head of a woman or man, with the word 'Liberty' on the head and '1808' at bottom. On the other side, 'United States of America, E Pluribus Unum,' an eagle with arrows, and at bottom has '50c.' Also on the edge and at bottom has 'Fifty cents or one-half dollar.' It has fifty cents or one-half dollar. How many pieces of money like this were coined in 1808?"—H. F. S., Dulany, Va.

You must not forget the fact that the designs on our coins have been frequently changed. The half-dollar was slightly larger from 1794 to 1837 than it now is. In 1794 to 1807 the edge was reeded, as it now is, it was lettered around, like the coin you have. The last year of the lettered edge was 1836. With 1837 the weight of the coin was changed, new dies were cut, and it was made of less diameter. In 1808 there were 839,576 half-dollars coined, value $419,788. As to premiums on old coins, consult some dealer. The rules above prohibit the editor of the Bureau from answering questions about premiums on coins.

**Revolutionary Women.**

"Will you please give the names of women who helped on the American side in the war for independence?"—Reader, Cameron, Mo.

Perhaps the instance best known is that of Molly Pitcher. She was the wife of an artilleryman in the American service. At the battle of Monmouth, her husband being killed, she took his place at the gun and served through the fight. There were then no organizations for the care of the sick and wounded, such as the Sanitary Commission in the civil war, or the Red Cross organization of the present day.

**Mss. for Publication.**

"Give full instructions as to arrangement of MSS. on sending to magazines for publication."—D. H., Leaf River, Ills.

Use good, thick, plain white paper, of ordinary letter size. Have it typewritten, if possible, because it is natural for a publisher's reader to prefer the article which is most easily read. If you must use a pen, then get jet black ink, write very plainly, punctuate and capitalize properly, and never interline.

Write on one side of the paper only, number the sheets consecutively at the top. Don't fasten them together in any way. Make the manuscript up in a package without folding. Never roll manuscript for the press. No one will take the trouble to read it. Inclose an envelope large enough to take the MSS., addressed to yourself, and with sufficient postage for its return affixed by stamps.

Right here let us say The Blade does not care to receive any contributions of poetry, stories, or other purely literary matter. We have arrangements for all that we require.

**Benedict Arnold.**

"Please give a short sketch of the life of Benedict Arnold."—L. W., Athens, Mich.

Benedict Arnold was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1741, died in England in 1801. He received a good school education in his youth. He was romantic and adventurous, excessively proud and sensitive, governed rather by impulse than by principle. He was noted for physical strength and beauty, as well as bravery. At 15 he ran away from home and enlisted in the Connecticut army, marching to Albany and Lake George to resist the French invasion; but getting weary of discipline, he deserted and made his way home through the wilderness. In 1762 he removed to New Haven and started in business as a druggist and bookseller. He acquired considerable property, engaged in the West India trade, sometimes commanding his own ships, as his father had done. He also carried on trade with Canada, and often visited Quebec. On February 22, 1767, he married Margaret Mansfield, who died June 19, 1775. They had three sons, Benedict, Richard and Henry. On one of his voyages, Arnold fought a duel at Honduras with an English sea captain who called him a "d—d Yankee;" the captain was wounded and apologized. He also occasionally visited England. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached New Haven, Arnold, who was captain of the governor's guards, assembled them, and marched to Cambridge to join Washington. He was made a colonel of Massachusetts militia, and went with the expedition which captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He returned to Cambride and was put in command of the expedition against Quebec. His services in Canada and with the northern army under Gates at Ticonderoga were very valuable.

The cabal which grew up in Congress was already forming; Gates had begun to intrigue against Schuyler, and Charles Lee against Washington. Arnold was the close friend of Schuyler and Washington, and their influence was striking at him. In 1777 Congress appointed five new major generals, passing over Arnold, who was the senior brigadier. This deeply incensed Arnold, as the service he had rendered themselves comparable to his. Later in the same year, 1777, Arnold drove the British under Tryon from Connecticut. Congress then made him a major general, but did not restore his relative rank, which would have placed him above the five. Arnold rendered distinguished service in the campaign against Burgoyne's advance, and at the battle of Saratoga, October 7, he pushed on through field without orders, and in a series of magnificent charges broke through the British lines and put them to flight. Here Arnold was severely wounded in the leg that had been hurt at Quebec, which disabled him until the spring of 1778. In January Congress restored him to his relative rank in the army. June 19 Washington put him in command of Philadelphia, which the British had just evacuated. Here he resided and married a Tory lady, Margaret Shippen, celebrated for her beauty, wit and nobility of character. For the next two years he associated much with the Tories, and his views of public affairs were doubtless much influenced thereby. He lived extravagantly, got into debt, and had quarrels with many persons, among them Joseph Reed, president of the executive council of Pennsylvania, who brought charges against Arnold. These were investigated by a committee of Congress, and he was unqualifiedly acquitted. Arnold, considering himself vindicated, resigned his command of Philadelphia. But Reed represented, however, that fresh evidence of the charges against Arnold were forthcoming, and obtained another investigation, which was conducted by a court-martial, which rendered its verdict, which agreed in every particular with the finding of the committee of Congress; but for two trivial charges proved against him—that once in a hurry he granted a pass in which some due forms were overlooked, and for having once used government wagons, standing idle, to preserve private property for the enemy—it was decided he should receive a reprimand from Washington. The latter, deeming Arnold a victim of persecution, couched the reprimand in such terms as made it an eulogy, and soon afterward offered Arnold the highest command under himself in the northern army.

But Arnold, smarting under the occurrences given above, allowed himself to enter upon the cause that blackened his name forever. He made up his mind to give the British possession of the Hudson river, which would render the American cause hopeless. He asked and obtained command of West Point, and nothing but the capture of Andre prevented his treason from being successful. He fled to the British at New York, receiving a brigadier general's commission in the British army, and a handsome sum of money. He went to England in 1782, and his last days were embittered by remorse.

**Coal.**

"Does coal belong to the mineral or vegetable kingdom? Please give a short article on it"—C. L. E., New, W. Va.

The classification into animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms is going out of use as a rigid classification. It belongs to a period fifty or more years ago. For instance, anything was called mineral that is dug out of the earth; but coal is not a mineral, but of vegetable origin. It is composed of woody matter and other vegetable remains.

**Saints' Days.**

"We have St. John the Baptist's day, June 24, and St. John the Evangelist's day, December 27. Please let me know to what these dates allude—whether the birth, death or other event connected with said saints. Is the date just 'jumped in,' or does it, in each case, commemorate the exact time?"—J. M., Powersville, Mo.

As no one knows the date of either the birth or death of either John the Baptist or John the Evangelist, the feast-days belonging to them were arbitrarily assigned by the church. Of the hundreds of other saints, the day assigned, especially in the case of those who were martyrs, is the date of death, where is was known. If not, a day was arbitrarily assigned by the festival. The day of death was taken because on that day they entered into rest from human persecution.

**The Golden Text.**

"Please give a brief explanation as to what is meant by the golden text, as I find it in all Sunday school lessons without explanation."—G. W. P., Reed Island, Va.

The golden text is simply a verse from the Bible which is selected as containing the central idea taught by the lesson to which it belongs. When the uniform lesson system was originated, the practice was begun of selecting such a verse, and on it the name "golden text" was bestowed.

**Father Ryan.**

"Did Father Ryan write the original of 'The Conquered Banner?' I have in my scrap-book, copied by my own hand from a number of the Cincinnati Weekly Times, printed about the year 1870, a poem entitled 'The Green Flag,' by Guy H. Salisbury, lamenting the fall of the Irish flag, from which 'The Conquered Banner' has certainly been adapted. Did Father Ryan write it over the nom de plume of Guy H. Salisbury, and afterward make the slight changes necessary to adapt it to our civil war?"—E. F. C., Summersville, W. Va.

Abraham Joseph Ryan was born in Norfolk, Va., August 15, 1839, and died in Louisville, April 22, 1886. As in 1859 he was 20 years old, he might have written the poem that early. The biographies of him say that "The Conquered Banner" was written shortly after Lee's surrender in 1865. Whether he ever wrote under a pseudonym, we do not know. If you are correct as to the identity of the two poems, then either Ryan wrote both or was a plagiarist. Perhaps some reader may be able to settle the question. We shall be glad to publish anything that throws light on the point.

**Sun Drawing Water.**

"When there is a cloud under the sun, and the latter's rays shine through openings and reach to the earth, is that drawing water? There are some who say the sun draws up water that way and pretty soon it rains."—J. G. H., North Madison, Ind.

You are correct as to the cause of the phenomenon. It is simply the rays of the sun shining through rifts in the clouds, in a hazy atmosphere. It is not water rising toward the sun at all. As the phenomenon necessarily happens only when the sky is partly clouded, and the air loaded with moisture, the rain which follows is a consequence of those conditions. Those who say "the sun draws up water" at such times simply do not understand all the facts of the case.

**English Succession.**

"If King Edward had died before his mother, who would have been heir to the throne of England?"—Subscriber, Ocklockonee, Fla.

The death of King Edward would have made no change in the order of succession. The idea of the English succession law is that the crown goes to the eldest son of the eldest son. The death of King Edward while he was yet Prince of Wales would not have made his next brother heir to the crown. It would have descended to the present Prince of Wales, who at that time was Duke of York, just the same as would be the case were the king to die now.

**Active and Passive Colors.**

"I have received an answer from the state instructor in drawing in regard to active and passive colors, as follows: Active colors are those which give form or power; passive colors are those which produce no effect. Under the classification of the Brewster theory, yellow is the most active, as it carries an effect of moving forward or advancing. Blue is the second in order; its effect is to move back (or receding), as well as bravery. At first red has no power of action, it fails to affect any other color. Those hues produced by mixing colors have power according to the quantity or luminosity of the colors used."—R. A. P., Hannibal, N. Y.

We are obliged for the above letter, but we are most emphatically of the opinion that such fine-spun theories have no place in a common school course. To correlate colors with movement is simply absurd. The school authorities in New York should eliminate all such things from the school course in that state.

**Properties of Colors.**

"Does the divisibility of matter destroy its ponderability?"—S. R. M., Devall's Bluff, Ark.

How could it? Ponderability is simply weight or the measure of gravitation. It depends upon the quantity of matter entirely. A pound block of sandstone, if reduced to fine powder, will still weigh a pound. It may be, however, that we do not understand fully the idea you have, if so, please explain further.

**The Declaration.**

"In what way was the retention of the Philippine islands a violation of the Declaration of Independence, if it was at all? And was the islands purchase also a violation of the same? And why was Jefferson opposed to the purchase?"—D. A. G., Creston, N. C.

There is nothing in the Declaration of Independence which would be infringed in any wise by the retention of Hawaii, Alaska, or the Philippines, or any other possession. Besides, you must not forget that the Declaration of Independence is simply a statement of the reasons why the thirteen colonies decided to make themselves independent of Great Britain. It has not the force of law, and does not stand on the same footing as the constitution, which is binding upon the nation.

Were there any "violation" of the Declaration, the purchase of Louisiana was quite as much so as the acquiring of the Philippines. Jefferson was astounded at the offer of the French government to sell Louisiana, because he doubted specifically under the constitution, the United States could acquire foreign territory. He held to the old state rights idea, that this is but a copartnership between independent republics. He thought of the country as "states united," not as "united states." The civil war ended that folly. It decided, by the sword, that this is a Nation with a big N, and that, like every other nation, it has the right to acquire territory by conquest, purchase, annexation, or in any other way.

**Reference Calendar.**

"I send you with this my plan for finding the week-day on which any date falls. I sent it to The Blade 12 years ago, and it was printed in the issue of June 19, 1890. It have been a regular subscriber for The Blade since the year 1875."—J. M. R., West Grove, Iowa.

The following is the method:

Take the last two figures of the year; add to this a quarter of itself, disregarding the fraction; add the date of the month; then add the figure opposite the month in the column at the top of which the proper century appears:

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 |
| | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 |
| | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 |
| | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 |
| January | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| February | 8 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| March | 8 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| April | 11 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| May | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| June | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| July | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| August | 7 | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| September | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| October | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| November | 1 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| December | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 |

Divide this sum by 7, and the remainder will be the number of the day of the week, counting Sunday 1, Monday 2, Tuesday 3, Wednesday 4, Thursday 5, Friday 6 and Saturday 7. If there is no remainder, the day of the week will be Saturday.

It must be remembered that for January and February in leap years the day must be set back one from that given by the figures. For any year less than 100, use the right-hand column.

Example—On what week-day did May 30, 1890, fall?

| | |
|---|---|
| The two right-hand figures are | 90 |
| One-fourth of this, disregarding remainder | 22 |
| Day of month | 30 |
| Figure opposite "May" in "1800" column | 4 |
| Total | 146 |

Divide this by 7, and it gives a quotient of 20, with a remainder of 6. Friday is the 6th day of the week; hence Memorial Day was on Friday.

H. A. W., Auburn, Ind., writes in regard to a correction in the method sent by him, which we printed in the Bureau of July 3. We reproduce the method, properly corrected.

1—To the given year add its fourth part, rejecting the fractions.

2—To this add the day of the month.

3—And then add the ratio of the month.

4—Then add the ratio of the century.

5—Then divide this sum by 7; the remainder is the day of the week, counting Sunday as the first, Monday as the second, etc. If no remainder occurs, it is Saturday.

The ratios of the months are January 3, February 6, March 6, April 1, May 4, June 1, July 4, August 7, September 1, October 5, November 6, December 1.

In leap years the ratio of January is 2, and the ratio of February 5. The other months do not change.

The ratios for the centuries are:

| | |
|---|---|
| 200, 900, 1800, 2500, 3000 ratio is | 0 |
| 300, 1000 ratio is | 5 |
| 400, 1100, 1900, 2300, 2700 ratio is | 3 |
| 500, 1200, 1600, 2000, 2400, 2800 ratio is | 1 |
| 600, 1300 ratio is | 6 |
| 700, 1400, 1700, 2100, 2500, 2900 ratio is | 4 |
| 100, 800, 1500 ratio is | 2 |

Here is an example to show its working: What day of the week did the 4th of July come on in 1890?

| | |
|---|---|
| To the given year which is | 10 |
| Add its fourth part | 2 |
| Add the day of the month | 4 |
| Now add the ratio of July | 0 |
| Ratio of 1800 | 4 |
| Total | 18 |

Divide by 7, and we get a quotient of 2 and remainder 4. The remainder 4 represents the fourth day of the week, or Wednesday.

**Presidential Succession.**

"If the President and Vice President were to both die, would any members of the cabinet hold the office of President the term out, or would there be a special election held?"—J. A. Y., Omaka, Va.

That is a point which has never been decided. The Presidential succession law says that in such a case the member of the cabinet who assumes the duties of President must upon taking office, convene congress in extra session, giving twenty days' notice, if that body be not already in session. It is the belief that the acting President would hold the office until the end of the term, because it is a question whether congress has power to order a Presidential election—as such elections are provided for by the constitution, and are not under congressional authority.

**The Per Capita.**

"Please tell us, through your valuable paper, how much money each taxpayer would have if all the money of the United States were equally divided among them."—A. A. R., Corlets, N. C.

There is no way of finding out the total number of taxpayers in the United States. There are no statistics gathered on this point. The best we can do is to give the per capita circulation on July 1—that is if all the money in circulation in the United States, exclusive of that in the treasury, were equally divided among all the men, women and children in the country, how much each would have. On that day, the total amount of money in circulation in the United States was $2,246,529,412. The estimated population on that day was 79,117,000. This gives a per capita circulation of $28.40.

**News of Andree.**

W. G., Columbia City, Ind.: In the Bureau of Weekly Blade of June 18 you will find a full account of Andree's expedition. A telegraphic news item from Winnipeg, Manitoba, on July 5, says that Rev. Richard Ferier, a missionary of the Church of England, had arrived at that town, and that he states definitely that relics of the balloonist Andree were brought to Hudson's Bay post three weeks after his departure, June 1. He says: "The story sent out by Factor Alston, two years ago, was undoubtedly correct. Andree and his companions undoubtedly were killed by a fierce tribe of Eskimos, between 200 and 300 miles northwest of our post. An Eskimo sent out to confirm the first news of Andree's death, returned to the Fort not only with two pipes, but with parts of scientific instruments that Andree was supposed to carry with him."

**Miscellaneous.**

B. D., Jellico, Tenn.: We never saw the poem.

C. B. H., Grand Island, Neb.: We have not yet received the figures.

A. H., Plattsburg, O.: There is nothing that will restore hair and cure baldness.

R. B. W., Ford, Kan.: Thanks for your letter, but we can not try to revive the old Camp Fire department.

F. W., Birchville, Pa.: Sorry to say we can not print it. It is found in many books of recitations.

W. H. H., Thirty-nine, Ala.: Unfortunately we can not find a good formula. It is the subject more frequently asked for, however, to buy photographic paste of a dealer.

S. J., Golden City, Mo.: The old McCormick patents on harvesting machinery expired long ago, and any one can use those devices without payment of royalty.

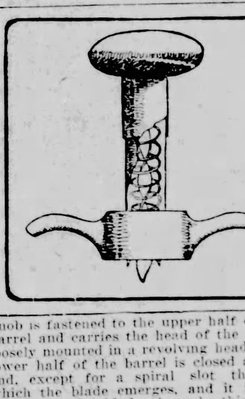
R. L. S., Thorn Grove, Tenn.: The electricity moves in a direct circle to the earth. When it reaches the latter, the electric vibrations are scattered and can no longer be perceived.

W. H. S., Spokane, Wash.: The work of building the battleship Nebraska was begun at Seattle on July 4, but we have no information about the Missouri. It takes about three years to build such a vessel.

J. H. S., Bunker Hill, Mich., We regret that we can not. The poem is not found in any edition of Longfellow's works. Many subscribers complain when we print old and well-known poems. They want something new.

## AN AUTOMATIC CORKSCREW

In pulling a cork with the automatic corkscrew, which we illustrate in the accompanying drawing, all that is necessary is to grasp the device in one hand, with the knob resting in the palm and the two first fingers grasping the handles, give a downward pressure on the knob to force the spiral blade into the cork, and then pull in the ordinary manner. As soon as the corkscrew is released from the hand the screw blade immediately reverses and forces the cork off, this being accomplished by means of the spiral spring enclosed in the tubular casing of the telescoping barrel. The



knob is fastened to the upper half of the barrel and carries the head of the screw loosely mounted in a revolving head. The lower half of the barrel is closed at the end, except for a spiral slot through which the blade emerges, and it is the forcing of the blade through this slot which gives it the necessary twist in entering the cork. The only use for the spring is to drive the blade back into the barrel after the cork is extracted, and this action necessarily pulls the cork from the blade, being aided by the sharp prongs projecting from the end of the casing on either side of the blade.

## ELECTRICALLY-PRINTING TYPEWRITER

Certain combinations of materials incorporated in or placed upon paper have the faculty of changing their color whenever acted upon by a current of electricity, and this principle is applied in the invention of the electrically printing typewriter which is here illustrated. The drawings shows a sectional view of the machine only, to give a better idea of the working parts and their relation to one

another. By making the printing bed an electrical conductor and connecting this bed with one side of a battery and the type with the opposite side of the battery letters may be printed on the prepared paper by bringing the type in contact with the paper, so as to close the circuit from the type to the printing bed through the paper. At one end of the carriage is placed a metal brush, which is supported upon a insulated block and bears on one end of the metallic platen. The pivot blocks which carry the type levers are mounted on a steel ring, which is insulated from the body of the machine and connected to the opposite side of the battery. Thus the only means of closing the circuit is through the prepared paper on the platen. It is evident that with a machine operating on this principle the use of the ribbon is avoided, and, moreover, when the paper has the substance which is acted on by the electrical current incorporated within its body the chemical change is the same clear through the paper, and it is, therefore, impossible to make any alteration in the writing.

**A Martyr.**

"Archibald, dear," his wife said, arousing him in the dead of night, "I wish you would walk with the baby a little while. He's going to wake up."

"How can I do that, Lucinda?" expostulated the sleepy husband. "You know I've got the ping-pong ankle."

"Then put him in his cradle and rock him a while."

"I can't do that, either. I've got the golf shoulder."

# BIRDS THAT CAN TALK

**Rose-Breasted Grosbeak That Made a Complimentary Remark to His Mate.**

Prof. Scott, of Princeton, says that wild birds sometimes introduce variations into their songs, and again, more rarely, imitate not only the songs of other birds, but the barking of dogs, mechanical sounds, like the creaking of wheels, the filing of a saw, and even human speech. A writer in Bird Lore gives this well-authenticated incident:

"One morning while I was standing on my back steps I heard a cheerful voice say: 'You are a pretty bird. Where are you?'

"For several days I endured the suspense of waiting for time to investigate. Then I chased him up. There he was in the top of a walnut tree, and his gorgeous attire told me immediately that he was a rose-breasted grosbeak.

"At the end of a week he was saying: 'Pretty bird, pretty bird, where are you?' He and his mate stayed near us all last summer, and this spring they came again. He is making the same remark, as plainly as ever a bird can speak."—Hamilton (O.) Evening Sun.

## BITS OF VERSE.

IN THE TIME OF ROSES.

O lost youth, once a year
Thy spirit draweth near,
In the time of roses;
The dreams of life come true,
The frost is turned to dew
In the time of roses.

Again the sweetness steals,
Again the spirit kneels
In the time of roses,
And knocks upon the door
Of life forevermore,
In the time of roses.

—Ella Beardsley, in the Boston Transcript.

AGE AND COURAGE.

The ivy is so old—so old!
Its leaves are dusky and dry,
Next the root a pallor warns of death,
But the green tips seek the sky.

You are growing old, my friend!
Dusky vine, pallid root—sound heart!
While the soul draws life from cloud and clay
Still let the green leaves start.

—Charles P. Cleaves.

TO SLEEP.

O Sleep, rare solvent of the cares of day!
Melt thou its pains by the blest alchemy,
And from thy mystic depths let there be born
The lucent crystal of the morrow's morn.

—Wallace B. Conant.

THE BLESSED STARS.

The stars of hope; how bright they shine and still
Until I see home lights upon the hill,
And know that there is peace and calm delight.
The stars of love; the self-same watch they keep
Above you, too, wherever you may sleep,
Dear stars that guard us both throughout the night!

—Mary Frederick Faxon.

## POSTMASTER WAS TOO HONEST

"I noticed," said an old resident of Chicago, "a recent story of a Nebraska postmaster who bought goods, and stock, and lands with stamps to such an extent that his office went into another classification and his salary was raised to several hundred dollars a year.

"That reminds me of another postmaster out in Missouri who didn't know half as much, and who, without any stamps, went and treated the drinks for half the town just after he failed to rise to an occasion.

"It was under the first Cleveland administration. The postoffice had been in the South for all his life, and there had never been any public stir about putting it into any other class, the new postmaster sat down on his job and sold stamps at current rates, making the usual settlements and thanking for small favors. But in the third year of his incumbency of the office things took a spurt, and when it came to a final settlement for the year the receipts showed that the fourth class office had sold things mucliagainst to within $7.85 of the $2,000 limit, making it a third class office. And don't you know Smith turned in the proceeds of that last quarter without a thought of buying that $7.85 worth of 1s, 2s and 5s necessary to make his office of the third class for a whole year."—Chicago Tribune.

## THE DROP OF A PENNY.

**The Owner, When a Passenger, Always Tries to Look Unconcerned.**

Have you ever noticed the interest that money attracts, even if it is only a single cent? The next time that you see a copper coin dropped in a street car just observe. Every eye in the car will turn to the spot where it dropped, and there will be manifested a real general concern over its recovery. Two or three heads are likely to come in contact over the point of its disappearance, and then their owners will draw suddenly back and try to appear unconcerned; but in another second they are again leaning forward.

The man who dropped the cent is usually the first who appears to have brushed memory of the trivial occurrence aside, as soon as the eyes in the car have turned from him his own are sure to go back to the floor in the hope that the truant coin will be in sight.

When he has gone there is a renewed interest among the passengers, for the stage of "finders keepers" has arrived, and those near the spot of disappearance become quite diligent, until they are aware they make a centre of attraction, and interest in that little coin is not lost while there is a passenger left and when the car is empty the conductor take his turn and resurrects the cent.—Chicago Tribune.

## ADMIRAL CERVERA IS NEGLECTED

Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, who is spending a few days of his leave of absence in Denver, said, in the course of an interview with the Denver Times:

"Poor old Cervera is living in obscurity and comparative poverty now. No Spanish minister would dare to give him any post now, since he received evidences of the good will of the American people. He gets no pay while not on duty, and can get no assignment.

"There are few more pathetic figures in modern history than 'poor old Cervera.' That he went out of Santiago under orders from Spain's political representatives in Cuba, and that he then faced almost certain death, together with the destruction of his fleet, there is no shadow of doubt. But that frightful chance he took as a good sailor would take it, and after a one-sided battle, which was unparalleled for destructiveness, he was finally rescued in the very nick of time, still dignified, still courageous and still every inch the man, despite experiences that would have appalled the stoutest heart.

"It was no wonder that the American people rose as one man to do honor to such a brave foe. It was a mingling of respect and admiration which a brave people must always feel for bravery, wherever shown, and for defeat, bitter and overwhelming, yet brave with dignity and self-respect. No man deserves to stand higher in the annals of Spanish heroism than Cervera. Some day even Spanish historians will do him justice, but we fear it will be after he is dead.

**The Seeds Were There.**

First Neighbor—Hallo, you look busy, what are you doing?

Second Neighbor—Planting some of my seeds, that's all.

First Neighbor (suspiciously)—H'm, thought it looked as if you were planting one of my hens.

Second Neighbor—Well, that's all right; the seeds are inside.—Moonsaine.

**Bright Student.**

"Isn't he doing well at college?"

"No; he undertook to study Greek and shorthand in the same term, and he can't tell the shorthand characters from the Greek."—Philadelphia Record.

# The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for July 20.—The Ten Comandments. Duties to Men.—Ex. xx:12-17. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The decalogue was written on two tables of stone (Ex. xxxii: 15). One table contained the commands covering duties to God, four in number, studied last week. The other table contained commands defining duties to men, six in number, to be studied this week. The separation into two parts made a nice distinction between piety and morality. The presentation of the precepts concerning God as first in order and importance showed that religion is essential to morality, that he only who is richly related to God may be rightly related to his fellows. The delivery of the two tables simultaneously showed that both piety and morality are esteemed, that they must not be separated. Regard for man, discharge of duties to man, must follow every service to God (1 John iv:21). Indeed love to man is the fruitage of love to God. If one is absent, no one need expect to find the other. All this was brought out in Christianity (John xiii:34), but it was implied in many teachings and regularly made the old dispensation. It was particularly important to inculcate this idea in laying the foundations of the theocracy.

RELATIONS.—A little attention should be given to the order of these commands and their bearing upon each other. The Scriptures are always presented in logical form, so that the earlier prepares for the latter. This is true in the different parts as well as in the several

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.

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## BAILEY'S RUFFIANISM.

The United States Senate chamber has again been the scene of a disgraceful personal assault. Again it is a Southern Democrat who has played the bully and ruffian. Senator Bailey, of Texas, has been trying for some time to bring before the Senate a Mexican mining dispute, on which a Texan figures, and the same matter which led to the filing of charges, which were not substantiated against Gen. Powell Clayton, our ambassador to Mexico. Bailey evidently was trying to make another attack on Clayton by bringing up the matter, and his failure to get consideration put him into an ugly temper. He was especially bitter against the State department, and Solicitor Penfield, who is an Indianian, and Senator Beveridge's personal friend.

In the discussion of Bailey's resolution to bring up the old mining dispute, Senator Beveridge defended Penfield against Bailey's severe attack, and characterized it as unarranted. This as in executive session. Bailey walked over to Beveridge, and, after a few words of a threatening nature, sprang upon the Indiana senator, who is the smaller man, and attempted to choke him, exclaiming at the same time, "D—n you, I'll kill you!" Bystanders at once interfered, and Bailey was compelled to return to his seat without putting an end to Beveridge's existence.

Even taking Bailey's own version of the matter, his conduct is utterly indefensible. It is a reproach to the American nation that men should be sent to the Senate who are not gentlemen, but have all the instincts of a bully. Probably nothing will be done by the Senate, as the attack took place when that body was not in open session, but this does not remove the reproach. Tilman, McLaurin and Bailey are unfit persons to be members of the Senate.

## IT IS PATERNALISM.

Congress has voted to give the management of the Buffalo Exposition $500,000 to meet the deficit caused by the failure of that show. This act of Congress will be vigorously condemned, as it should be. The contention of the exposition management is that the assassination of President McKinley caused such a dropping off in attendance as to make the show a financial failure, and that the country should pay for it. Why some members of Congress should have seriously considered the proposition is one of those inexplainable incidents which occasionally occur without reason.

It is a bad precedent for the government to underwrite a venture such as the Buffalo exposition. The gentlemen who put their money in that enterprise did so knowing that the history of such ventures is that they are financial failures. The President was shot on the exposition grounds and died in Buffalo, and there is no doubt but that the sad occurrence hurt the revenues of the exposition, but such a catastrophe would have checked the attendance had it occurred in Washington or any other city.

Congress did its full share towards the success of the Buffalo fair. Its appropriation was liberal and the government exhibit was the feature of the exposition. The country did enough for Buffalo show without going down into its pocket for another half million to meet the deficit. By and by every state and county fair will expect the general government to protect it against loss. It is an extreme exhibition of paternalism and the Buffalo management should be ashamed to take the money.

## ARE YOU A RIFLEMAN?

The bow was once the recognized tool of warfare, and archery was for centuries the national sport of England in consequence. It so remained until firearms displaced the bow, when it naturally declined in importance, and became but a pastime, chiefly favored by young ladies, in which form it has persisted to the present time.

The rifle is now the tool of war. The National Rifle Association has inaugurated a movement to popularize rifle practice and make it the national sport of American young men. The idea is one which should be encouraged. In case of war, the United States must depend largely upon volunteer troops. While the majority of these young men may know how to fire a gun, they have never had training in marksmanship; and, as a result, thousand and tens of thousands of volunteers would come upon the firing line with only the most superficial and inadequate knowledge of the one vital thing for a man in battle—how to shoot to kill, at long distances, with the modern rifle.

Rifle-shooting is first-rate sport. Its rudiments are easily acquired. A rifle range costs no more to create than golf links, and is cheaper to maintain. The practice is as interesting and as fascinating as golf. And it has this advantage—that while indulging in a pleasant out-door sport, the young man is acquiring a most valuable accomplishment, which will make him a soldier of the highest efficiency in case of a call to defend the flag against its foes:

The National Rifle Association is striving to achieve a result which is simply the carrying out of the idea of the framers of the national constitution when they incorporated in that document a provision giving every citizen the right to bear arms, in order that the country might have an effective militia.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Fifty-seventh congress is over. It has accomplished a vast deal of work, and that of the highest importance. It has failed in doing what it should in but two important particulars—the granting of reciprocity with Cuba, and the enactment of an anti-anarchy law. Both these matters, however, can be taken up next winter, for no final negative action was taken.

The highly-important acts of legislation are: the isthmian canal law, which finally gives authority to carry out a project which has been mooted for more than fifty years; the law giving civil government to the Philippines, and ending the period of executive control through the war department; the law reducing the Spanish war taxes—the largest measure of tax reduction ever enacted at one session of congress; the Philippine tariff law; the law establishing a great national irrigation system for the arid regions of the west and southwest; and the laws extending Chinese exclusion, extending national bank charters, establishing a permanent census bureau, etc.

Several measures are before congress which may be said to be in a formative stage. They will come up at next winter's session, and the following will probably then become laws: The admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as states; the restriction of immigration; the creation of a department of commerce; the establishment of a great Appalachian forest reserve; and perhaps to these may be added the measure for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

Altogether, the work of the session has been satisfactory to all progressive Americans, and the indorsement of the dominant party will come at the congressional elections next November by the return of a good majority of Republican members to the house of the Fifty-eighth congress.

## THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The session of congress just closed was notable, among many other things, for removing war taxes which brought a revenue of $70,000,000 per year. This great reduction of revenue went into effect July 1, and it will in no wise disturb existing conditions, either of trade or of the treasury. The surplus for the year is 92 millions, so that there will be no difficulty in meeting the appropriations made for the next fiscal year.

The following comparison of the appropriations made by the session just closed, for the next fiscal year, with those made the previous year, is interesting:

| | For 1902, 56th Cong. | For 1903, 57th Cong. |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture ..... | $ 4,575,409 | $ 5,208,960 |
| Army ..... | 115,735,649 | 91,530,136 |
| Diplomatic ..... | 1,850,229 | 1,956,925 |
| District of Columbia | 8,504,970 | 8,647,326 |
| Fortifications ..... | 7,364,011 | 7,298,955 |
| Indians ..... | 9,596,211 | 9,143,905 |
| Legislative ..... | 24,609,754 | 25,398,381 |
| Military Academy .. | 747,654 | 2,627,324 |
| Navy ..... | 78,653,974 | 78,678,963 |
| Pensions ..... | 145,245,239 | 139,842,239 |
| Postoffice ..... | 123,782,688 | 138,436,508 |
| Rivers and Harbors.. | — | 26,726,442 |
| Isthmian canal ... | — | 50,130,000 |
| Sundry civil ..... | 62,553,108 | 60,125,350 |
| Total ..... | $583,212,888 | $645,632,706 |
| Deficiencies ..... | 14,340,575 | 28,069,911 |
| Miscellaneous .... .. | 8,426,892 | 2,600,000 |
| Total regular ..... | $805,980,355 | $676,272,617 |
| Permanent ..... | 124,358,220 | 123,921,220 |
| Grand total ..... | $730,338,575 | $800,193,837 |

This is a net increase of $69,858,262. The decreases are 24 millions less for the army, $5,400,000 in pensions, and about the same in miscellaneous appropriations. The increases are $14,700,000 for the postal service, $26,726,442 for rivers and harbors, 13 millions for deficiencies, and $50,130,000 for the isthmian canal, making a total of $108,800,000. The canal item is of course entirely new, and that for rivers and harbors is not extravagant when it is considered that no appropriation at all for this purpose was made at the previous session of congress.

## AN OLD FAKE REVIVED.

The gentlemen who make an easy though dishonest living by levying contributions from credulous people for the purpose of prosecuting claims to alleged vast estates, have revived an old swindle. Their story is that the youngest daughter of old King William IV of Holland, married beneath her and against her father's wishes; that in consequence he disinherited her, with the proviso that her share of his estate should be kept in trust for her heirs of the third generation.

It is further alleged that a large part of this estate is in Harlem, now the northern part of New York city, and $170,000,000 more in Holland ready for the claimants of the third generation. A meeting of people who suppose themselves to be heirs is to be held shortly. There are 200 of them. They propose to divide up the Harlem property first—it is said to be worth $82,000,000—and then move on to attack the Holland estate.

This same old fake came to the front some thirty years ago, and plenty of foolish people were found to contribute money to the greedy gentlemen who asserted they were pushing the claim. A new crop of fools seems to have been born and grown up since then, and the old game is playing again.

There is no estate held in trust in Harlem or elsewhere for any descendants of the old Dutch king or anybody else. When the Dutch colony of New Netherlands was captured by the English, in 1674, all property belonging to the Dutch government or to the crown of that country passed into the possession of England. It was sold, and there is not the shadow of a claim to title by any one except the present holders. There is no Holland estate waiting heirs. The whole story is a fraud, and people who contribute money to prosecute a non-existent claim should either be put into an imbecile asylum or have guardians appointed to care for them.

## GENERAL WOOD.

General Leonard Wood went to Cuba as colonel of the Rough Riders, in 1898. He has recently returned to the United States, after distributing about $60,000,000 of Cuban funds, not only without reward, but with an actual loss to himself of about $5,000 of his personal capital. His work as military governor of the island was of the highest character, reflecting honor on himself and on the country he represented. And what is his reward at home? To become the target of venomous political attacks because of various minor expenditures authorized by himself and fully approved by the secretary of war, which were made in what he deemed to be the best interests of the Cuban people. The only relieving feature of the situation is that he has the confidence and respect of the American people, and these attacks, while annoying, can not harm him.

## PEACE AND AMNESTY.

President Roosevelt has marked the 126th anniversary of American independence by proclaiming the restoration of peace in the Philippines, a general pardon and amnesty to all Filipinos participating in the insurrection, and placing the islands completely under civil control. The only condition of amnesty is the taking of an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Well may the Filipinos celebrate "the glorious Fourth" with a vim and vigor that will emulate the same occasion in the continental area of the United States. On July 1, the new laws for the government of the islands went into effect. On the 4th, peace is proclaimed with pardon and amnesty. It now depends upon the people of the islands whether peace shall continue. There is no semblance of the old Aguinaldo insurrection left. The Moros of Mindanao are not included in the terms of the proclamation, because their status is similar to that which the Indians have occupied in the United States ever since the establishment of the republic.

Of course our Democratic friends and the little junta of anti-imperialist cranks in Boston, will be discomposed because a large part of their ammunition is rendered ineffective by the new Philippine law and by the President's proclamation placing the people of the islands under civil government instead of military. Congress has "extended the constitution" to the Philippines, and the proof is given in the following provisions of the Philippine law, which covers all of the bill of rights of the constitution, with two exceptions—trial by jury and the bearing of arms. For the first, the masses of the Filipinos are not fitted, and the second is a necessary precaution:

That no law shall be enacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law; and no person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of punishment; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses.

That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

That the rule of taxation in said islands shall be uniform.

That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion the public safety may require it.

That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

That the rights to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances.

That neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in said islands.

That no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed.

If the Filipinos are fitted to enjoy the blessings of personal liberty, and the rights which belong to American citizens, they will prove it by their course under the new order of things, which is thus inaugurated in the islands.

## JULY DIVIDENDS.

The total of dividend payments on investment securities for July is a record-breaker. No previous July aggregate has reached so imposing a figure. Nearly $140,000,000 of accrued profits and interest will be paid out to stock and bondholders by railroads, traction, navigation, telegraph, telephone, electric lighting and various industrial and other corporations in the United States. The total for July, 1901, was $125,000,000. The increase points to greater prosperity and a larger volume of business.

Of this total, the railroads will pay out, in interest and dividends, 86 million dollars, industrial corporations 18 millions, telegraph, traction and lighting companies 8 millions, and the government 5 millions on its bonds, 13 millions. No better proof of increasing prosperity could be given than these disbursements. The country is getting along finely, and there appears to be no good reason why the conditions now existing shall not continue indefinitely in the future.

## LOCAL OPTION.

The local option plan of dealing with the liquor traffic proves to be the most effective working method of handling the matter, and creates the least friction. As a rule, its operations are so quiet that but little is said in the public press. Here in Ohio, the Beal law is clearing the saloons out of many of the villages and small towns wherein it could not be accomplished under the previous township local option system.

In New York, there are 934 towns to which local option is applicable under the state law. The traffic is prohibited in 285 of these, leaving it in the 649 remaining. In Connecticut, with 168 towns, 94 have declared for no license and 74 for license. Massachusetts has 175 incorporated cities and towns, in 125 of which the sale of liquor is prohibited. The local option method is popular because it applies the principle of home rule to the traffic. If the majority of the voters of a municipality are opposed to the saloon, they can vote it out, and vice versa. As a rule, the larger places vote in favor of the traffic, while the rural sections very generally oppose it.

## COMING TROUBLE IN AFRICA.

There promises to be trouble in the vast region in Africa south of the Sahara and extending from the Nile valley to Senegambia on the western coast. As was the case with the formidable movement headed by the Mahdi, a score of years ago, this new phase of unrest has a fanatical religious basis.

The headquarters of the movement are at the town of Jerabub, which lies on the borders of the Sahara south of Tripoli. Its head is called the Senyoussi, which appears to be a title rather than a name. A fanatical sect of Mohammedans own his sway. The original Senyoussi, the founder of the sect, died in 1860, and his son, the present Senyoussi, succeeded him.

The doctrines of the sect have been spreading south of the Sahara ever since the downfall of the Mahdi. It is probable that they have at least ten million adherents at present, and Senyoussi missionaries are stirring up the tribesmen of the entire region indicated. Already there are fears of trouble, and the British government has warned its officers in the Soudan to be on the alert, and be ready to crush rebellion if it should raise its head.

## ROOSEVELT IN 1904.

It is a far cry in politics to 1904, for in two years there is time for changes in public opinion of which we can have no foreknowledge. But the drift of opinion in the Republican party ranks seems to be setting strongly in favor of President Roosevelt's renomination. The conventions of four states have this year specifically endorsed him—those of Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and Pennsylvania. It is unusual to give such indorsements two years in advance. Nor is such action binding on the party in those states, should a change in the majority opinion occur before 1904. However, the chances are that these endorsements will be reaffirmed by instructions to the delegates from these states to the next national convention.

The rule in the Republican party is that each state shall have a number of delegates in the national convention double that of its senators and representatives in congress, and two delegates from each territory and the District of Columbia. By this rule, the national party council of 1904 will contain 952 delegates from the states, besides those from the territories. Of these, Minnesota will have 22, Missouri 36, Pennsylvania 68 and Kansas 20. To these 146 votes may certainly be added the 78 votes of New York, the President's own state. A majority of the national convention will be about 485 votes. Mr. Roosevelt now has 224 reasonably certain. With no change in the drift of public opinion in the Republican party, he certainly has a good lead, with indications of a renomination by acclamation.

The candidate for the vice presidency will, of course, be a western man, and already Spooner, of Missouri; Dolliver, of Iowa, and Beveridge, of Indiana, are discussed as available men for the place. There seems to be a change in the attitude of public men toward the second place, and evidences of a return to the early practice of the republic, when the vice president became the leading candidate to succeed to the Presidency—if the same party was retained in power.

## OUR IRRIGATION POLICY.

For the first time in our history, the national government has entered upon a well-developed plan for the reclamation of the arid regions of the West and Southwest by irrigation. The law enacted in the closing days of Congress provides that all money received for the sale of public lands, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebreska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, including receipts since July 1, 1900, shall be set apart for the examination, survey, construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the storage, diversion and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in these states and territories.

The money now in the treasury for this purpose amounts to $6,000,000, which is but a small part of that which will be needed to reclaim the 60,000,000 of acres to be improved. If, as is estimated, it will cost $10 an acre to reclaim these lands, the money needed for the entire enterprise will be $600,000,000.

The proposition is that only the revenue from the lands sold is to be used for this purpose; but past experience in governmental work leads to the prediction that this revenue will be inadequate for the requirements, and that the general government will be called on to appropriate additional sums from the Treasury for this purpose.

## ELKINS IS INCONSISTENT.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, was one of the leaders in the defeat of Cuban reciprocity. His argument was that "a 20 per cent. reduction in her tariff and ours will do Cuba as a people or a government little or no good, while it will work great harm to the interests of the United States."

Yet Mr. Elkins employed an hour or two on one of the closing days of the congressional session in making a set speech in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Inconsistency could not further go. Were Cuba annexed, her products would come into the United States free of all duties. If a 20 per cent. reduction would work great harm to the interests of the United States, would not the entire abolition be just five times as harmful?

In his speech advocating immediate annexation he said it had no bearing on the subject of Cuban reciprocity. There could be no reciprocity arrangement if Cuba became a state in the Union, of course. But there is no doubt that the people of the United States will interpret the senator's antagonism to reciprocity as a club to force annexation upon the Cuban people. It will have an opposite effect upon the latter. The offer of annexation must come from them, not from us. At present they do not desire it. They wish to try independence. The effect of the senator's course will be to antagonize the Cubans, and put annexation still further off—and it is not within reaching distance, as it is.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**King Edward Recovering.**

People of every civilized country have rejoiced with the inhabitants of the British isles at the good news that has come from the bedside of King Edward. A period of painful suspense has passed without unfavorable indications, and day after day the bulletins from the sick room have been more reassuring. His constitution seems to be of unsuspected robustness, and his temperament is of a character to enable him to bear disease and its incidental suffering with fortitude. The best medical journals in Great Britain seem to concur in the statement that while the king's case in its earlier stages excited apprehension and anxiety, its later phases promise a speedy and complete recovery.

**Panama Canal Row.**

The proposed sale to the United States is reported to be opposed by hundreds of members of the Panama Canal Co. in Paris, and legal proceedings to annul the sale, should it be made, have begun. The administrators of the company are hard at work trying to secure an unimpeachable title to the property from Colombia. In the meantime Charles R. Russell will go to Paris as the representative of Attorney General Knox to look up the records in the case on behalf of this government.

**The Friars' Lands.**

By instructions of Secretary Root, Judge Taft submitted to the Vatican the note relating to the disposition of the friars' lands in the Philippines. The note proposes the purchase of the lands, the price to be fixed by arbitration, to be paid in Mexican dollars, one-third cash, one-third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, with interest at 4½ per cent. All friars belonging to the objectionable orders are to withdraw from the islands within two years from the first payment, half during nine months from the first payment and half eighteen months later. There are other stipulations dealing with minor details.

**Constitution and Flag.**

Well, if the Constitution doesn't follow the flag in the Philippines, the Constitution's double in the form of the law just enacted by Congress for those islands does. It was a happy thought to embody the provisions and, in many passages, the identical language of the Constitution in an act of Congress guaranteeing to the Filipino all the civil rights enjoyed by Americans at home.

**Money in Circulation.**

The money in circulation on July 1 showed a decrease of over $7,800,000 for the month of June, but an increase of over $89,000,000 as compared with the corresponding date last year. The changes in items during the month were of little consequence. For the twelve months the gold coin showed a decrease of a little over $1,100,000, while gold certificates showed an increase of nearly $61,400,000. Standard silver dollars showed an increase of over $2,000,000, and silver certificates a gain of $17,000,000. Subsidiary silver showed an increase of over $3,100,000. Treasury notes of 1890 show a decrease of over $17,600,000, while United States notes show an increase of nearly $3,800,000, and national bank notes a gain of a little over $700,000. The total circulation on July 1 amounted to $2,246,529,412. On the basis of population estimated by the Treasury experts at 79,117,000, the circulation per capita is $28.40. This represents a decrease of 14 cents for the month, but an increase of 40 cents as compared with the corresponding date last year.

**Coinage for the Year.**

A marked decrease in the gold coinage was the feature of the mint operations during the last fiscal year. There were coined during the year 5,428,551 pieces of gold, with a value of $61,960,572.50, as compared with 8,753,112 pieces, valued at $99,065,715, in the preceding fiscal year. The silver pieces coined at the mints during the fiscal year increased by 6,575,210 in number and by $5,149,129 in value over the like coinage for the preceding year. There was a marked increase in the coinage of the minor coins, but the increase in value was small. Nearly 2,000,000 more one-cent pieces were struck in the last fiscal year than than in the year before. It is estimated that the total amount of silver coined last month exceeded that for the corresponding month last year by almost 5,000,000 pieces. This coinage is being struck to a great extent because of the need of silver in the new insular possessions of the United States.

**War Taxes Gone.**

With July 1, the business men of the country had the burden lifted of paying stamps and other special taxes necessary to defray the cost of the war with Spain. These have really been more bothersome than burdensome, for never in the country's history have the people been in better condition to "give up" to their government than during the past three years. The special $50-tax on banking concerns went off, also that of $2 on each $1,000 of banking capital; and along with them the "war" taxes on brokers, dealers in grain, securities and so forth; on pawnbrokers, custom house brokers, proprietors of theatres, circuses, public exhibitions, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, dealers in tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars. The stamp taxes on instruments, papers or documents; issues, deliveries or transfers of stock, and sales and agreements of sales or agreements to sell stocks, products or merchandise; those on wines, seats in parlor cars and berths in sleeping cars have also disappeared; also the excise taxes on persons, firms, companies and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar.

Altogether, the government began on July 1 the relinquishment of about $73,000,000 a year in the form of internal-revenue taxes—just as the party in power promised two years ago that it would do. While the war taxes of 1898 were in force, the receipts from internal taxes were in excess of those from the customs, but the latter will from now on furnish the greater part of the Treasury revenues.

**Colonial Premiers.**

What may turn out to be an important gathering began its sessions in London last week. This is the conference of colonial premiers which is understood to owe its convening to Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, who presided, took occasion to state with some fullness his views in commercial and political relations and the subject of imperial defense, and it is understood that the discussion had evinced a feeling of hopefulness that the meeting would prove fruitful.

**Georgia Democrats.**

When the Democrats of Georgia met in 1898 they were not chastened by the defeat of 1896, but clamorous for another fight on the chief issue of that year. They said:

"We reaffirm and indorse the Democratic national platform as adopted in Chicago in 1896, and especially do we reiterate and urge its declaration upon the question of currency reform and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and without the aid or consent of any other nation."

The Georgia Democrats have just met again, two years after a second disastrous national campaign on the silver question, but in what a different spirit! Their silver enthusiasm is all sapped. They do not reaffirm and indorse the Kansas City platform. They say not one word about it or about silver. They accept the gold standard in a silence that is truly golden and find nothing in the course of events to justify their previous vagaries. Such a change in such a strong Democratic state should convince even Mr. Bryan himself that he and his friends will have a most troublesome contest for the control of the next Democratic national convention.

**The Cotton Crop.**

The government cotton crop report issued on July 3 was certainly a surprise, showing, as it did, a decline of over 10 points in a month (it was 95.1 on May 26 and only 84.7 on June 25), based largely to all appearances on the decline in condition of the crop in Texas of 22 points, and in Louisiana, Indian Territory, Mississippi and Alabama of 11, 10, 9 and 8 points respectively. The general average condition of 84.7 per cent on July 25 compares with a condition a year ago of 81.1, 75.8 on July 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of 85.6. The statement is made that recent rains have been of no benefit to the Texas crop, and that further deterioration may be looked for unless more rain falls. This is hardly in keeping with the reports received from other sources, and certainly conflicts with the more cheerful tone of advices as to general business received from the south last week.

# NEW MINT IN PHILADELPHIA A FORTRESS WELL PROTECTED

Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—The new United States mint in this city is a fortress more impregnabel than the Bank of England, and, so far as up-to-date scientific mechanism can assure, invulnerable to the most cunning craftiness of the modern expert robber.

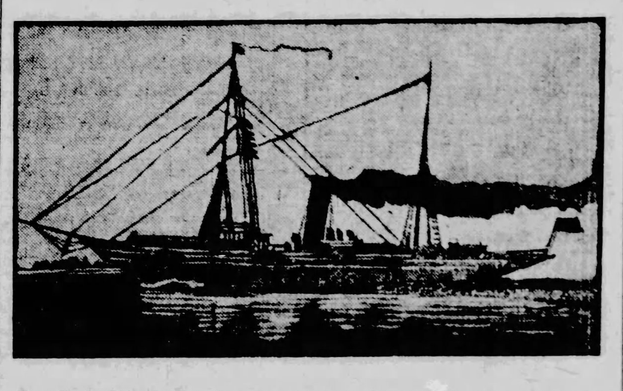
Like a battleship, the floors, walls and ceilings of the vaults, as well as the adjoining corridors, are armored with Harvevized steel. Sentries, armed with trusty weapons, guard the stacks of money. Repeating rifles and Gatling guns, mounted and ready for immediate use, are reserved in secret places, so that the sentries may resist any force, even the strength or numbers of an army, that might dare to assail them.

Seven armed sentries constantly patrol that part of the mint near the vaults. Secret service agents maintain eternal vigilance over the sentries. Strict precaution prevents even conspiracy. Not one of them may touch a knob of a vault door. The touch would move an electrical signal connected with a near-by police station and arrest would follow.

Electrical devices are profuse near the vaults. Approach to a vault door would automatically move the alarms. The signal would warn the police department, the electrical bureau in the city hall, the secret service in the postoffice and the treasury department in Washington. An army would be present in short time, if necessary.

Access to the vault is gained through a heavy steel door. The door is provided with a time lock and can only be opened at appointed hours.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S OFFICIAL YACHT



New York, July 2.—President Roosevelt's official yacht, the Mayflower, is now lying at her slip in the Brooklyn navy yard ready to sail whenever the President desires to take the benefit of a sea breeze. The Mayflower has been practically remade and more than $50,000 has been spent on fitting up her interior in a style that rivals the royal and imperial yachts of European princes and potentates. Not the Hohenzollern itself can outdo the presidential yacht in splendor, luxury and beauty of appointments, upholstery and decoration. The President's personal apartments, in the aft of the vessel, are a dream of princely beauty and comfort. He has six staterooms for his own use and for the use of his family. Silk hangings, soft carpets, the most expensive of fancy work, fine mosaics, luxurious easy chairs and lounging sofas, glittering art bedsteads and other equipments of this kind wait on the presidential pleasure when he sees fit to take the sea air. Similarly with the culinary department the kitchen and dining room staff can serve on short notice a feast fit for a king. The Mayflower was formerly the property of Mrs. Ogden Goelet. It was purchased by the government at the time of the Spanish war and had been lying idle since then. Recently the President decided to have it fitted for his personal use. The presidential yacht has a displacement of 2,690 tons, is equipped with twin screws and has a horse power of 4,700. It is one of the fastest steam yachts afloat.

# THE SHORT TERM SENATORS FROM KANSAS.

It is a peculiar fact, and one, perhaps, scarcely noticed, that ill-fortune has attended, in a large measure, those senators from Kansas who have filled the short term, from the time of James H. Lane down to Joseph Ralph Burton, the present junior senator from that state, and Lanes' lineal descendant. Burton, because of his recent radical utterances in Republican caucus, on the reciprocity question, is in poor favor, both at the White House and with his party associates, and in this he seems to be but following the pathway laid out by those who came before. Kansas was first represented in the senate by James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy, both men of distinguished ability. Lane drew the short term, and from that time until the present, a succession of disasters and disappointments has followed those who became, like him, descendants of the short term representation of the state. Senator Lane served four years, from 1861 to 1865, and in the last year was re-elected. Hardly had he begun on his long term, however, until the violent and bitter dispute between President Johnson and his party arose. Lane was forced to decide between the Republicans on one hand, and the chief executive on the other. He choose the latter. So violent was the opposition from the people of Kansas, and so unrelenting were they in their attacks that it preyed incessantly upon his mind, and only eighteen months after he had begun upon his long term, death by his own hand, came as a welcome relief.

Edmund G. Ross, a printer and editor of ability, was selected by the governor as the successor to Lane. Ross secured the full will of his party by casting the vote in the senate which saved Johnson from impeachment. Because of this he was driven from the Republican ranks, and found refuge and solace in the Democracy, from which, as a reward, he was nominted for governor of Kansas in 1878, and later appointed governor of New Mexico by President Cleveland. He is now setting type in a small country newspaper in the territory of which he was the executive head.

The successor to Ross was Alexander Caldwell, a merchant and wealthy man of Leavenworth. He held the office but a short time, such scandal surrounding the methods used in securing it, that the legislature asked him to resign, which he did in order to avoid further publicity.

Next in line of succession came Robert Crozier, of Leavenworth, appointed by the governor. He filled out the unexpired term and a few years later became a district judge. But he was unable to control his own party while in the senate, and it waited in impatience for him to retire in order that another man might be chosen.

Crozier was followed by James M. Harvey, a man of no especial ability, and no particular force. He remained in office, however, until 1877, a full term of six years, and was defeated for re-election because of his own efforts to build up a machine, which antagonized the leaders of his party. Following retirement he resumed private life, and shortly afterwards died of disappointment.

The legislature then elected Preston B. Plumb, of Emporia, probably the strongest of all the successors of Lane. He served with Ingalls, and they virtually controlled the Republican organization in Kansas. Plumb was elected for the third term, but during the fifteenth year of his incumbency in office, he died a tragic death at Washington, and another broken term was left for political quarrel and dispute.

The governor appointed Bishop W. Perkins, of Geneseo, as the successor of Plumb. This was in 1892. Perkins had been a congressman, who was overturned at the time of the Farmers' Alliance in 1890. He served but a year and in 1893 the Populists, who were in control of the legislature retired him from office. He died within a short time.

John Martin, of Topeka, came next, being elected in 1895 to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Plumb. Martin served out the term and then retired. He is now a man unknown in politics and giving no promise of the splendid career for which he seemed once destined.

Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, succeeded Martin. He served out the full term of six years and then retired. The six years were those of strife and turmoil, of party dissension and intrigue and Baker left the Senate with his party divided and almost unable of coalition.

The last in this line of succession is Burton, the present senator. His career will be watched with interest to see if his life falls into more pleasant ways than those who were his predecessors. The start has hardly been successful.

On the other hand the successors to Senator Pomeroy, who drew the long term in 1861, have had no such road to travel. There have been but three. Pomeroy held the office from 1861 to 1873, two full terms. Then came John J. Ingalls, one of the brainy and brilliant men of the country, who served with distinction for eighteen years and was retired in 1891 to make way for William A. Peffer, who came with the Populists and went out after a single term. Peffer was followed by William A. Harris, who is yet in office and a candidate for re-election before the legislature of the present year.

**The Wrong Plaid.**

The Scotch gardener of a New York estate had vague notions of geography. One of his master's youngest sons was trying to explain to Tobias the extent of his country. Finally he ran into the house and brought a many-colored map of the United States. Tobias bent over it a minute, then exclaimed: "Mon, mon, 'tis no to be trustid!; 'tis laid out in the plaid o' thae lyin' MacFechians."

**Many Delusions.**

Yeast—I have bought a Panama hat.

Crimsonbeak—You think you have.

"What do you mean?

"Why I mean that a man who thinks he buys a real Panama hat nowadays comes about as near to the truth as the man does who thinks he gets a real roast beef sandwich at a railroad restaurant."—Yonkers Statesman.

# Current Events.

Beet sugar men ask President not to discuss reciprocity on his coming tour in West, promising in return votes for trust next session. Compliance with request not likely.

Census office issues bulletin showing remarkable gain in meat-packing industry. Illinois having big lead over other states.

Speaker Henderson plans active campaign in doubtful congressional districts this fall.

Navy department has plans practically complete for four new war ships authorized by recent naval act.

Chairman Cooper of House committee says steps will be taken to put civil government plan for Philippines into effect at once.

Wife of Professor Austin O'Malley of Notre Dame and son of New York stockbroker arrested in Philadelphia charged with theft of jewels and attempted suicide.

Extensive improvements planned by Pennsylvania Railroad will cost $10,000,000 in the next three or four years.

George H. Phillips says there are millions of bushels of corn in the country and that during July 50 cars can be delivered daily in Chicago.

Democrats of Georgia nominate Joseph M. Terrill for governor. No reference is made to the Kansas City platform or to Bryan.

President Roosevelt issued proclamation declaring Philippines at peace and extending amnesty to political offenders. General orders issued from War department warmly commend conduct of American soldiers abroad.

Republican leaders in Washington strongly urge re-election of Senator Spooner, who is given high praise for his work for government and party.

Secretary Root turns down General Miles' designation of Captain Van Vliet as inspector of small arms practice on his staff and adds to estrangement between the two officials.

Carl F. Bussche, son of Baron Bussche, of Berlin, by winning a commission as second lieutenant in the American army, becomes entitled to a legacy of $100,000 left 200 years ago by a military-loving ancestor.

Hannis Tylor, former minister to Spain, elected to Chair of English constitutional and common law at Columbian university.

Secretary Root plans to enlarge military posts to accommodate troops returning from the Philippines.

Negotiations with Colombia for a treaty giving the United States the right to complete the Panama canal will result upon the return of Secretary Hay to the capital next week.

Many Panama canal stockholders oppose sale to United States and may fight proposed transfer in courts. Wallace-Rousseau asked to aid the company.

The United States transport Salamanca, with three companies of the Fifth Regiment on board, is ashore on the Zambales coast.

Keel of battleship Nebraska was laid at Seattle, governors of two states taking part in ceremonies.

Fatal balloon accidents are reported from various parts of the country where ascents were made at Fourth of July celebrations.

Weekly review of trade shows quietude, particularly in branches affected by labor disputes. Large dividend payments show prosperity of railroads, industrial corporations and financial institutions.

Congressman Boutell declared best Republican campaign argument is country's prosperity and farmers getting high prices for products. Party has redeemed all pledges.

President Roosevelt delivers address to great crowd in Independence Day celebration at Pittsburg, announcing policy of strict enforcement of law governing industrial combines and warning against work among labor in Cuba and Philippines.

President's amnesty proclamation is read by Governor Taft's secretary to the Filipinos in Manila and 500 prisoners are set free.

Attorney General Knox designates Charles H. Fussell to go to Paris and make an exhaustive examination of Panama Canal records preliminary to negotiations for securing a perfect title by the United States.

Under terms of bill passed by Congress an immense forest reserve, covering 30 square miles, is to be made of a portion of lands ceded by the Chippewa Indians at the head waters of the Mississippi.

At Paris, Ky., "Little" Berry Belford died very suddenly, aged 80 years. His wife is in jail charged with the murder, as arsenic was found in his stomach.

The building occupied by Sands Brothers, clothiers, of Leadville, Colo., was burned, and four men were badly hurt by an explosion of gasoline. The loss is $50,000.

Manila celebrated President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation with decorations and parade. Guard about Aguinaldo withdrawn.

Accidents from Fourth of July celebrations killed three persons and injured fifty in Chicago, compared with 16 and 91 in 1901; elsewhere in United States fourteen persons were killed and 1,561 injured; fire loss due to celebration reached $67,000.

President Roosevelt in speeches at Pittsburg celebration declared America's duty to Cuba is still unperformed and peace now a reality in Philippine islands.

Mad dog which bit five South Chicago children finally routed by one of them, who threw fire cracker under it. Explosion scared dog away and policeman killed it after a long chase.

American guard removed from Aguinaldo's house at Manila as result of amnesty proclamation, and former Filipino chief appears to be afraid to venture out during the daylight.

Lieut Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth cavalry, exonerated from complicity in the treatment of Filipino prisoners by the court-martial before which he was tried.

Chinese government appeal to United States to use its offices toward evacuation of Tien-Tsin by allied powers, according to agreement.

Check for $63,000, drawn by the United States to pay Indiana's Spanish war claims, has not been received at Indianapolis, according to officials of state.

Admiral Bradford is negotiating for the establishment of a naval coaling station at Che Foo, northern China, and is also planning to establish similar depots at San Diego and on Mission Island, San Francisco Bay.

Theodore Oelfeuer, of Chicago, murders his wife, Adaline, in her sleep, fatally wounds his baby boy, shoots at stepdaughter and attempts to shoot two stepsons and two police officers.

FOREIGN.

Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza charged with criminal offense in London police court.

Fatal coll

# Publishers' Column

## New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

### Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.31
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

### Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement...$14.75
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75
All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns.

**READ THE OFFER:**

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, be address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### 2336—Fenno Shirt Waist.

Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust measure.—This shirt-waist is eminently appropriate for the shirt-waist suit, and as it is in the large sizes, the fleshy woman will find it a suitable design for her lawn or silk gown; in the large sizes there is an extra under arm gore. The belt is fitted to the

waist lining in circular fashion, and the collar has a square sailor effect in the back. This waist will be found particularly appropriate for traveling. The smaller sizes require three and one-half yards of 27-inch goods.

### 2337—Keating Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.—This dainty waist has a tucked yoke, with the fullness released to furnish a blouse effect in the front. The lining is given with the pattern, and renders it suitable for silk or for thin goods. The waist opens in the back, although that is op-

tional, as the pattern is practical in either style. This pattern is suitable for any of the summer goods, but particularly adaptable to the finest lawn. The material under the lace, as shown in the illustration, is cut away.

### 2340—Pierrepont Bathing Suit.

Sizes, medium and large.—This attractive bathing suit has all the new lines

of the season in the plastron of white that finishes the design so effectively. It is designed for navy blue flannel or for silk, and mohair is a favorite material for a bathing suit. The pattern should be cut large to allow for shrinking. Six yards of goods are required to construct the medium size.

## Complete Pattern Catalogue

**In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.**

**THE BLADE.**

### 2338—Nina Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.—The design shows a charming waist for dress occasions, and yet it is not so elaborate that it would seem out of place when one does not wish to be fancifully at-

tired. It has a half low neck, with square neck outlined in both front and back. It is suitable for silk or grenadine, with the strappings of velvet and a front of chiffon. The sleeve may be long, or have the elbow length which is appropriate.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay**

**Address with remittance in current funds.**

**THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.**

# PANAMA TREATY.

## Negotiations Will Begin Soon With Colombia.

Washington, July 4.—The negotiations for the treaty between the United States and Colombia by which we will acquire the right to build the Panama canal will begin in about one week, Minister Concha, of Colombia, having conferred with Secretary Hay on the preliminaries of the negotiations. Mr. Hay will be out of the city for the next few days, and on his return the negotiations will begin. Minister Concha has been fully clothed with authority to proceed with the treaty.

The main features of the treaty are pretty well settled, as the protocol signed some time ago was quite full in setting forth the prospective arrangement in case Congress acted favorably on the Panama route. The amount to be paid Colombia for a relinquishment of exclusive rights to the United States will be $7,000,000 in gold, payable on the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and in addition Colombia is to receive an annuity at the end of fourteen years, to be determined by mutual agreement at that time. This annuity is expected to be $600,000 a year, as the immediate payment of $7,000,000, covering the period of the next fourteen years, is considered a basis for fixing the annual rental at $600,000.

In transferring the rights of Colombia to the United States the language used by the act of Congress will be followed to a considerable extent and there will be transferred such jurisdiction over the six-mile zone as will permit the exercise of American authority with American courts, sanitary offices, police, etc. The question of transferring complete political sovereignty is about the only point which could raise obstacles to the negotiations, but it is expected that this point will be avoided, as the act of Congress appears to contemplate a transfer of jurisdiction and not a transfer of political sovereignty.

The Colombian officials in Washington look forward to a successful consummation of the negotiations. They say, however, that there is far less popular demand in Colombia for the Panama canal than there is in Nicaragua for the Nicaragua route and this apathy may delay the conclusion of negotiations. The treaty will have to be ratified by the United States Senate and the Colombian congress before it becomes effective.

## MINNESOTA POPULISTS.

Minneapolis, July 3.—One of the Democratic nominees, Spurgeon Odell, candidate for secretary of state, is included in the ticket nominated last night by the Populist state convention. The Populist ticket follows:

Governor, Thomas J. Meighen, Fillmore; lieutenant governor, John B. Homps, Otter Tail; state auditor, O. S. Reishus, Yellow Medicine; treasurer, E. W. Knatvold, Freeborn; attorney general, J. F. Stridd, Traverse; clerk of the supreme court, H. R. Imstahl, Marshall; railroad and warehouse commissioner, F. C. Gibbs, Leseurer; secretary of state, Spurgeon Odell, Marshall.

The platform rehearses the regular Populistic doctrines with relation to public ownership of public utilities, direct legislation, the issuance by the government exclusively of all money and the establishment of all branches of the currency as full legal tender. The trusts are denounced together with the Fowler banking bill and the administration's colonial policy. Demand is made for the establishment of postal savings banks and for the enactment of an eight-hour law. Independence is urged for the Filipinos.

## IRRIGATION IN COLORADO.

Denver, Col., July 4.—The first step to be taken in Colorado under the new irrigation law was announced to-day by C. H. Fitch, chief government topographer and first assistant to Chief Hydrographer, W. H. Newell, who will apportion the work. The Gunnison tunnel project will be taken up at once and the survey completed before the end of the summer, under the direction of United States officials. Whether the construction will be at the expense of the government or the state of Colorado as originally planned will be determined later.

## PRINCE TUAN.

London, July 5.—The Standard this morning publishes a dispatch from its Tien Tsin correspondent who says it is reported that Prince Tuan, was was connected with the Boxer crimes, and who is now a fugitive, is in frequent communication with the imperial government at Pekin and that his son has been secretly appointed deputy lieutenant general of the Chinese forces at Pekin.

# TRACY'S FLIGHT.

## Stole a Gasoline Launch and Escaped by Sea.

Seattle, Wash., July 3.—Advices received from Olympia state that Tracy, the escaped convict, had stolen a gasolene launch at South bay and started up the sound. The launch is the largest of the kind on Puget sound and has 300 gallons of gasoline, or enough for a one thousand mile run. Before starting Tracy said he intended firing a few shots at the epnitentiary on McNeil island.

He said that had murdered Merrill, his companion, but the statement is not believed. He gave as the reason for the alleged deed that Merrill was growing fainthearted. It is believed, however, that the latter is in the vicinity of his sister's home at Sheldon.

Tracy, according to the advices, appeared at the plant of the Capitol City Oyster Company at South Bay, and entered the house of Horatio Aling, one of the employes. Tracy told Aling who he was and began to prepare his breakfast. He told Aling, Will Satridge, Frank Scott and John Lessenger, employes of the company. Captain Clarke, of the gasoline launch N. & S., and his son, who were there, to stand with their faces to the wall. After breakfast he ordered Captain Clarke to get the engine of the launch in order and start it for him. This was done, the captain jumped ashore, and Tracy started on his trip down the sound.

Seattle, Wash, July 5.—On the roads ambushed and patrolled by guards, armed with Winchester rifles, convict Harry Tracey escaped. His whereabouts, in a district of 25 miles radius, was absolutely unknown this morning. Sheriff Cudehee's office has been deluged with reports of his appearance. Each rumor was traced to its source. All were groundless.

Neil Rawley, shot by Tracey when the convict killed Policeman Breese at Fremont Thursday, died yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Williams is not dead yet and has a good chance to live.

Up to this time Tracey has killed three men since his first appearance near Seattle Thursday morning. All three were well known and popular here. This has incited hundreds to join the hunters. One hardware store, named to supply arms for the posse, has given out its complete stock in this line. Specials were sent out on the railway leading into the adjacent county with reinforcements Posses were dropped off all along the route between here and Bothell.

Early yesterday morning Tracey was seen after his encounter at Fremont, at a house on the outskirts of Ballard. He shouted his name defiantly to the occupants and coolly proceeded to hitch a horse and buggy. He drove away south of the town of Ballard, in the direction of Seattle. The next authentic reports brought to the sheriff said that Tracey evidently had slept in Woodlawn park, within Seattle city limits He left the park shortly before sunrise in his stolen rig.

## MME. JANAUSCHEK'S JEWELS

New York, July 3.—Mme. Janauschek, who, poor and enfeebled by a paralytic stroke, is living at Saratoga, has a few jewels left and these are to be raffled by their custodian, James E. Tossiny, of Brooklyn, unless sold advantageously. The great tragedienne is in such a phy-

sical condition that she requires the constant attendance of a physician and nurse, and this steady drain on her resources has well nigh exhausted the capital which came to her from a benefit which was given for her a year ago.

## A FOUR-MILLION GIFT.

New York, July 2.—Being far advanced in years, and having no immediate relatives to whom to bequeath his fortune, John M. Burke, a wealthy retired merchant and railroad director of this city, has conveyed to a corporation real and personal property to the amount of $4,000,000, for the purpose of founding a convalescent home in or near the borough of Manhattan. The corporation is known as the Winifred Masterson Burke relief foundation, in memory of his mother. The property has been conveyed with the provision that the income, less the current expenses of the administration, be reserved to Mr. Burke during his lifetime.

Mr. Burke made his fortune, which is considerably over $4,000,000, in South American trade, and spent many years of his life in South American countries. He is a bachelor. When he retired from active business many years ago he became interested in railroads, and is at the present time a director in several western railroads. It has been his ambition to dedicate in his lifetime a substantial part of his estate to the relief of worthy men and women, who, notwithstanding their willingness to support themselves, have become wholly or partly unable to do so through sickness or misfortune, or who have been discharged from hospitals before regaining sufficient strength to assume their regular employments.

## THE FIGHTING NINTH.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 4.—The Ninth regiment received an ovation in Syracuse yesterday. A parade was made. The men were addressed by Major J. B. Kline. The officers were entertained by leading citizens and the men were given a dinner at the state armory by the Herald.

The regiment then left for Watertown, where the men later received an ovation. The regiment arrived at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, late in the afternoon.

The regiment has permission to go to Watertown next week, when a formal reception will be tendered the officers and men.

## CAUGHT ON A TRESTLE.

Youngstown, O., July 2.—Three brothers, Mike, Simon and Luke Shaokvic, were caught on the trestle of the Mahoning Valley electric line near Struthers, four miles east of here, last night, and in an endeavor to escape injury lay down on the edge of the rails. Luke was struck by the car and died from a fractured skull. Mike had his left arm torn off, hip fractured and nose broken and is in a critical condition. Simon was knocked off into a gully 30 feet below, but escaped with slight injuries.

Heavy rains, amounting in many places to cloudbursts, cause damage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars in western New York state.

# ROOSEVELT'S TRIP

## To Pittsburg on July 4--His Enthusiastic Welcome.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—Half a million persons greeted President Roosevelt in Pittsburg to-day. They came, not only from Pittsburg and Allegheny, but from the scores of industrial towns within 100 miles of the city. It was the distinguished guest's first visit to Pittsburg as President, and his welcome was most enthusiastic. From the union station to the speakers' stand in Schley park, nearly four miles away, it was one continuous cheer.

The weather was all that could be desired, with the sun shining brightly and the temperature not too high.

President Roosevelt reached the Wilkinsburg station of the Pennsylvania at 8:45 this morning. At that point, which is within the city limits, a local reception committee, headed by Gen. T. Oliver, boarded the train. The run into the union station consumed twenty minutes, during which time the members of the committee were introduced to the Presidential party, Attorney General Knox, who is a Pittsburgher, making the party acquainted. As the train passed Shady Side station, a railroad signal communicated the fact to Hampton Battery B, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, stationed at Bedford Avenue Basin, overlooking the union station. The guns of the battery immediately commenced to boom forth the President's salute of 21 guns. The last gun of the salute was fired as the President stepped from his car at Union station.

When the President stepped from his car he was escorted along the south portico to the main entrance, where his carriage and those provided for the reception committee were standing. Those who entered the carriage with President Roosevelt were City Recorder G. O. Brown, United States Attorney General P. C. Knox, and Geo. B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President.

The other carriages in waiting were promptly filled by the reception committee. The bugler of Sheridan troop sounded the assembly call, which was a signal for Brigadier General John A. Wylie, commander of the military escort, to order the movement of the column. The marchers numbered 3,000 men, representing the Eighteenth regiment, the Fourteenth regiment, the Tenth regiment, which saw the Philippines, Sheridan Cavalry troop, of Tyrone, The Boys' Brigade and independent military organizations.

At a signal from the bugler of the Sheridan troop, Gen. Wylie and staff moved from their position at the Liberty avenue approach to the Union station to the head of the column and directed the start, and in a moment the whole line was in full swing on the four-mile route.

Among the prominent guests who rode in carriages were Governor W. A. Stone, Congressman Dazell, Congressman Acheson and the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor, Judge Pennypacker and Robert A Pattison, both of Philadelphia, riding together in one carriage. They were accompanied by Geo. T. Oliver and Albert Barr, editor of Republican and Democratic papers, respectively, of this city.

Flags and bunting fluttered everywhere along the course of the parade. People hung from windows of tall skyscrapers, yelling themselves hoarse in greeting of the nation's chief executive. The greatest ovation came as the President passed up canyon-like Fifth avenue to the top of Grant's Hill. Tall buildings on either side of the street offered fine vantage points for spectators. Every window in the immense buildings was filled with enthusiastic people, women predominating. When the head of the military escort reached a position opposite the speaker's stand it was halted and stood in company front with arms at present. As the President and those in carriages passed in review the band struck up the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The music was fairly drowned by the cheering of the multitude of 200,000 persons in the stand and occupying vantage points on the amphitheatre-like hillside. Following the band piece the United German Societies of Allegheny, stationed at one side of the stand, made up of six hundred voices, broke into singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

At the close of the song the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. John H. Prugh. The Declaration of Independence was read by Brigadier General Willis J. Hulings, and then followed the oration of the day by the President of the United States.

After the address, German singer sang "America," the vast audience joining in the words of the final verse. Following this, out of compliment to the German ancestry of the distinguished guest, "The Lord Days" was sung in German. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle, presiding elder of the Pittsburg M. E. conference, lasted just one hour.

The President immediately re-entered his carriage and, surrounded by the Sheridan troop, was driven to the residence of H. C. Hick, in Homewood avenue, where he was tendered a luncheon and reception, which was joined in by a number of prominent Pittsburg capitalists. As the President left the park the battery fired the national salute of 45 guns from a tall hill top.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 5.—Following is President Roosevelt's speech delivered here yesterday afternoon before the largest and most enthusiastic crowd that ever gathered in the city:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my fellow citizens, my fellow Americans, men and women of Pennsylvania:

"You have just listened to the reading of the great document which signaled our entry into the field of nations 126 years ago. That entry was but the promise which had to be made good by the performance of those men and their children, and their children's children. Words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so. (Applause.) The declaration continues to be read with pride by us year after year and stands as a symbol of hope for the people of all the world, because its promise was made good; because its words were supplemented by deeds; because, after the men who came again after them, generation after generation, did their work in turn. (Applause.) The declaration of independence had to be supplemented in the first place by that great instrument of construction and administrative statesmanship the constitution under which we now live. The document promulgated in 1788 under which Washington became our first President, supplemented, necessarily supplemented, the declaration of 1776. We showed in the revolution that we had a right to be free; we showed when we constructed the more perfect union of the old confederacy that we knew how to use that right as it needed to be used (applause); and then seventy years and more passed, and then came again upon the nation the days of iron need. There came again the days that demanded all that was best, the life itself of the bravest and the truest of the nation's sons. When the thunder of Sumter's guns called the nation's children they sprang forward to do the mighty deeds, which, if left undone, would have meant that the words to which we have listened to-day would have rung as meaningless platitudes. Loud applause.)

"These were the two great epochs in the nation's history. The epoch of Washington and the epoch of Abraham Lincoln. (Loud applause and cheers.) These two generations had the greatest task to do. The great deeds of those that have gone before us must ever serve, not as a reason for inaction on our part, but as the keenest of spurs to drive us forward on the path of national greatness and justice. (Applause.)

"We had our tasks to do in the last four years, or rather we had, as every generation must have, many tasks to do; tasks affecting us abroad, and one of these tasks being done as it has been, has signaled our entry to a larger world. (Applause.) And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to the army of the praise so richly due our fellow Americans who wear the uniform of the United States for all that they have done in the tropical islands during the past four years. (Continued applause and cheers.)

"We said Cuba should become a free republic and we have kept our word. (Loud applause). To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the islands; we established peace and order; we began to provide for the payment of the Cuban troops who had fought against the misrule of the oppressors; we instituted a public school system, modeled upon that which has been so potent a factor in our own national progress, (applause); we cleaned the cities in Cuba for the first time in their history, (applause); we changed them from being the most unhealthy to being among the healthiest cities of the civilized world; we introduced a system of orderly justice to succeed one of irresponsible and arbitrative despotism. So that any man, rich or poor, weak or strong, could appeal to courts and know that he would receive his rights And then when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone we turned over the government to them and now the beautiful Queen of the Antilles has started on her course as a free republic among the nations of the earth. (Applause.)

"But there is one thing in which our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. (Applause.)

"The course of the last few years has made more evident than ever before, that this nation must in time to come have pecuniary interests on the isthmus connecting the two Americas, and in the waters and among the islands adjacent thereto. (Applause.) Nationally we cannot occupy the position toward these regions that we did toward others where our interests are far less and this is doubly true now that Congress, with great wisdom, has provided for the building of an interoceanic canal. (Applause.)

"Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs of which this republic stands as the head. She has assented to this view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economic privileges not given to other nations. (Loud applause.)

"I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it will be just as sure as fate. (Loud applause.)

"And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes; but in the Philippines, among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. (Applause)

"It may be, I think unlikely, but it is possible, that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may be, for the moment, fanned into a live piece of ember, and burst into a fitful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Loud applause.) But speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received its reward. (Applause.) And what was the reward of our army? The reward of our consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled, have bled, so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Applause.) Victory come. To-day the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated and at the same time our generals have been notified that the civil government is supreme in the islands. (Applause.)

"Does not that speak well, oh, my brethren, for our army?

"By law we are allowed an army at a maximum of a hundred thousand men; at a minimum of 60,000 men. While this war has gone on we have steadily reduced that army until now, by orders promulgated, its limit is 66,000, and, as a matter of fact, we have two or three thousand less than this actually under arms. That speaks well for our institutions. It speaks well for the triumphs of the policies with which, as a nation, we have been identified during the past four years. And, men and women of the United States, it shows how slight was the warrant for the fears expressed by those of little faith as to what would follow authorizing even the small army that was authorized. (Applause.)

"No body of our citizens deserves franker and more generous recognition at the hands of the country than the officers and enlisted men who wear Uncle Sam's uniform (applause), for there is no body of our citizens which gives more disinterested service with less thought of material reward, proportionately, in any way to them.

"And now, my fellow citizens, I spoke of the past which has culminated in Cuba and the Philippines as being one of the tasks which this generation had to face. It is only one We have great problems at home to face. I am speaking in one of the great industrial centers, not merely of America, but of the world. (Applause.) A million people stand grouped in a small radius around the spot where we now are. The growth of your cities within the radius has been one of the most striking phenomena of the day, and here, therefore, you are brought face to face with these problems which affected our entire civilization at the opening of this new century. The tremendous rush of our industrial department which has brought in its train so much that is good, and also of necessity brought some evil, the very intensity of the progress that has been made has meant that new and infinitely difficult problems have arisen which we must strive to solve as best we may.

"Under our form of government, with its great decentralization of power, some of these problems must be solved through the work of private individuals working by themselves; others by the association into organized bodies of groups of private citizens, and others through the various governmental agencies of municipality, state and nation. Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and above all, great corporate fortunes. It is for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right, then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Applause.)

"The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases, be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods, of these instruments, must if we are to succeed, be now as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice and right.

"We may need and in my belief, will need, new legislation conserved in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. (Applause.) We will need new legislation, but while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest admiration from the beginning of recorded history. (Applause.) In the last analysis the most important department of civilized government is the department of justice. Think what it means? The department of justice. Justice which means that each man, rich or poor, big or small, strong or weak, shall have his rights and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellows. (Applause.) And you, of this city, have a right to feel proud of your representative in the cabinet, the man under whom we can guarantee that the department of justice will be such in fact as well as in name. (Applause and cheers. Cries of 'Knox, Knox.')

"When it comes to practical work, the ounce of performance outweighs the ton of promise, (applause) and under Mr. Knox there has been very much more than an ounce of performance. (Applause.)

"Oh, my fellow countrymen, as we face these different problems, let us keep in mind that though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need a thousand times more, what counts for many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. (Cries of 'That's it,' and applause). Character, that compound of honesty and courage and common sense will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump. The brilliancy is good, but we need more still, need common sense, common honesty and resolute courage. (Applause.) We need what Mr. Knox has shown—the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or percipitate movement by any clamor, whether hysterical or demagogic, and on the other hand, the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks is right.

"Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing well each particular bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much, we shall do nothing or else we work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumptuous and rash folly, and above all to deal with them in a spirit of envy and hatred and malice, would be to invite disaster—a disaster which would be so widespread that this country would rock to its foundation.

"The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you cannot dam it and stop the floods, you can regulate and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the currents, you can eliminate its destructive features, but you can do it only by studying what a current is and what your own powers are. (Applause). It is just exactly so in dealing with the great tendencies of our industrial civilization. We cannot turn back the wheels of progress. If we could, it would mean the absolute destruction of just such industrial centers as this. We will either do nothing or we will do damage if we strive ignorantly to achieve the impossible. But that fact does not excuse us for failure to strive to do what is possible. Special legislation is needed, some of that legislation must come through municipalities, some through states, some through the national government, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books. (Applause.) Honest and fearless administration of these laws, in the interest neither of the rich man as such, nor the poor man as such, but in the interest of exact and equal justice to all, and such administration you will surely have while Mr. Knox remains as attorney general in the cabinet at Washington."

## GEN. WHEATON TO RETIRE.

Chicago, July 5.—Major General Lloyd Wheaton, who has just arrived in Chicago from the Philippines, will make his home in this city. Gen. Wheaton will retire from the army on July 15.

Gen. Wheaton is a native of Michigan, and began his military career as a sergeant in the volunteer infantry at the outbreak of the civil war. He entered the regular army in 1866 with the rank of captain, and rose through the intermediate grades to his present position. The general was at Havana when the American flag was floated December 24, 1898.

## THE SYSTEM OF "GRAFTS."

Minneapolis, July 4.—Interest in the trial of Superintendent of Police Fred W. Ames, for bribery, reached a feverish intensity yesterday afternoon when Christopher C. Nerbeck, of the detective force, himself under indictment for bribery, described on the witness stand the whole system of "graft." With the manner of one who was finding relief in unloading a guilty conscience he told of his relations with the system of corruption, involving the superintendent in his disclosures and before he could be headed off by an objection from the defense, implicating the superintendent's brother, Mayor A. A. Ames.

Nerbeck said he had received orders directly from the mayor to tell the chief that he had been instructed to take orders from Inspector Irwin Gardner and "Billy" Edwards, "big mitt" men, in furtherance of the understanding reached with the administration for the swindling of unsophisticated strangers in the city. He was instructed to take care of "suckers" who "made a holler" and induce them by persuasion or threats to leave the city and he had done such work for a year and a half.

Roman Miex, who had been swindled out of a draft for $755, of which he got $400 back by "squealing," was another witness. He said Chief Ames had advised him to leave town and the police would get after the swindlers when he had gone. The chief, he said, had advised him that it was useless to try to stop payment on the draft as he had indorsed it for the swindlers and it was now as good as money. Miex gave the story to the newspapers, and the chief told him he had flushed the game as the swindlers had undoubtedly left town after having read the story.

### Elks Establish a Home.

Baltimore, Md., July 5.—Henry W. Mears, of this city, one of the supreme trustees of the Order of Elks, reports that the order had established the national home for its aged and indigent members by the purchase of the Hotel Bedford, at Bedford City, Va. This building was erected in 1850, and its original cost with fixtures was $120,000. It has accommodations for 250 inmates. The home is now thoroughly furnished and will be opened in October. The committee which purchased the hotel included M. D. Detweiler and Judge Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mayor Drennan, of Birmingham, Ala.; George P. Kronk, of Omaha, and the supreme ruler of the order, Mr. Charles B. Pickett, of Waterloo, Iowa. The purchase has been officially approved by the supreme trustees.

## A FARMERS' TRUST.

Kansas City, July 5.—Kansas farmers are to be formed into a milling trust to eliminate the middle-man, if a project being launched by Walter Vrooman, of the Western Co-operative Association, shall be successful. In a circular letter the farmers are invited to attend a conference at Topeka on July 9 to consider a plan "to organize a milling and grain shipping industry of Kansas, including the farmer producing the grain."

# DISBROW CASE.

## Young Man Charged With Mysterious Double Murder.

New York, July 3.—It is an unusual and peculiar case that is now having a hearing before Justice of the Peace Edward H. Foster in Good Ground, Long Island. Louis A. Disbrow is accused of having murdered Sarah Lawrence and Clarenece Foster on June 15. The case seems to be mysterious simply because Disbrow has not said a word to clear it up, for the coroner asserts positively that it was a simple case of accidental drowning. Foster and the girl were found drowned three days after they were seen on a spree with Disbrow when the two men had a fight over the girl. After that Disbrow kept in hiding for a long time, until the murder charge was made, when he came forward and was placed

in jail. Disbrow is a married man and so was Foster.

The first witness called was John Caffrey, who testified as to the finding of the body of Foster floating in Tiana Bay.

John Squires, owner of one of the two boats found adrift in Tiana Bay, was unable to say whether or not his boat was moored on the night of the disappearance of Foster and the girl.

Willis Well, a livery man, said that Foster came to his place on Monday night, June 9, and hired a one-seated run-about, built to hold two persons. Later in the evening Wells saw the run-about with three persons in it. He recognized them as Miss Lawrence, Foster and Disbrow. The next morning he said the rig was driven into his yard by Disbrow. It was scratched in some places and Disbrow offered to pay for the damage, which Wells said would amount to $10. Disbrow tendered a check for $20. Wells did not have the right change, and Disbrow said that it didn't matter—that he would be back in two days and settle the bill. Since that time witness had not seen Disbrow until he saw him in court.

Coroner Nugent said there was blood on Foster's face, but he did not notice any cuts or bruises when he examined the body. He also testified that he had examined the body of the girl. The head was swollen and the neck and chest were black.

Coroner Nugent further said he was present at the autopsy on Foster's body, and saw no reason to change his original finding, which was that death was due to drowning.

Miss Ellen F. Pearsall said she occupied a room at Ternall's hotel, opposite one taken by Disbrow. Her testimony indicated that there was a quarrel either between Disbrow and Foster or Disbrow and his two companions, and then a reconciliation, ending in an agreement for Disbrow to accompany Foster and Miss Lawrence in the boat. Miss Pearsall, in testifying to what she heard, said that Disbrow exclaimed, with an oath, "I'll settle this in the morning."

The case was continued.

Witnesses to-day testified to seeing the body of Foster when it was taken from the water and all declare there was an abrasion over the right eye and that the face was black and blue, as though from bruises. The coroner admitted that there was a scratch on the face of the dead girl also.

## TEXAS OIL.

New York, July 3.—All the oil which the Julia Luckenlach will bring North in the next 12 months has been sold to the Standard Oil Co. by the Texas Oil & Pipe Line Co., which has the steamship under charter for five years.

The capacity of the boat is 2,500 barrels and it is expected she will carry 40,000 barrels to Port Arthur and Philadelphia in the course of a year. This is said to be the first sale of Texas oil to be delivered at the New York and Philadelphia refineries of the Standard Co.

Another announcement that will gladden the hearts of Texas oil enthusiasts is that the Standard Oil Co. has begun work on a new refinery in Bayonne, to be used exclusively for the output from Beaumont and its vicinity.

This plant will have a capacity for refining 12,000 barrels a day. It will require 10 steamships of the capacity of the Julia Luckenlach to supply this amount of crude petroleum.

The refinery will be equipped to produce the illuminating and lubricating oils and all the by-products except those of a paraffine base, as Texas oil has an asphaltum base. An officer of the Texas Oil & Pipe Line Co. said:

"The Standard's purchase of the entire cargo of the Julia Luckenlach for a year and its building of a big refinery for Texas oil indicate more strongly than words the growing confidence in the Southern field.

"The Standard's experts have studied the situation with the greatest care. The company would not prepare to handle the business on so vast a scale if its experienced officers were not convinced there is money to be made in doing so.

"We have known the wonderful resources of Texas that are now being developed, but many who have been doubtful hitherto will have more confidence after they learn what the Standard is doing."

### Americans Coming Home.

Liverpool, July 7.—The White Star line steamer Oceanic, which leaves this port July 9 for New York, will take among her passengers F. C. Bourne, vice-commodore of the New York Yacht club; D. O. Mills, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury and Charles Lance.

## OUTINGS.

### An Inexpensive and Ready Prepared Luncheon.

During the vacation, suppose you cook less and play more.

Grape-Nuts, the food that makes breakfast so easy to get all the year 'round, is the ideal food for that purpose.

Grape-Nuts is thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts, and is always ready to serve with the addition of cream. You can save yourself the heat from cooking and the time and exertion necessary to prepare other food, by its use.

Its high nutrition gives strength and nourishment without the internal heat of meat and other heavy food, keeping the temperature of the body cool and comfortable; its delicious flavor pleases every palate.

Picnicker and camper as well as the housewife preparing the regular meals at home, can pass a pleasant and enjoyable summer by the use of this ready prepared and easily digested food and will miss the usual heavy and sluggish feeling generally felt in hot weather.

Many pleasant ways of changing the form of use found in recipe book in each package.

**Handsome**, intelligent American lady, worth $50,000 will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address Belle, 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.

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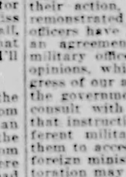

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# CHINA'S APPEAL.

## United States Asked to Use Its Good Offices With the Powers.

Washington, July 5.—The Chinese government has appealed to the government of the United States to use its good offices to cause the allied powers who still retain their soldiers in Tien Tsin, to evacuate the place, in conformity with the spirit of the agreement of Paris, which settled the Boxer troubles. The appeal was made to-day by Minister Wu directly to Sec

# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

Will is a force which is increased by exercise, in its natural course of development. It increases with every action. By willing, we make ourselves capable of willing; there is no more certain law than this.

**Thursday.**

Not one of our thoughts disappears from the soul without leaving a lasting and active place behind it. Not one of our efforts, not one of the acts by which our nature expands, entirely dies after its accomplishment. There remains a true extension of power or of being

**Friday.**

The soul is our real self in its spiritual body; the outer covering of flesh, temporarily encasing the subtle body, is no more one's self than are one's clothes.

**Saturday.**

Life is not the result of the evolution of matter, but is itself the creator of matter. Thought dominates things. Life is effectiveness. The higher life is divine simply in that it is "more abundant."

**Sunday.**

The universe belongs to him who wills, who knows, who prays; but he must will, he must know, he must pray,—in a word, he must possess force, wisdom, faith.

**Monday.**

Faith creates the conditions in which the noble purpose may take root and grow; but we utterly neutralize all our own potentialities by doubt and despondency.

**Tuesday.**

The life of materiality is friction and discord and depression. The life of the spirit is joy and peace and exaltation,—the charmed life. The test is to disfuse around one joy and gladness and uplift of spirit—to evolve the nobler harmonies of life.

## Battling With The Weak

EMILY S. BOUTON

Sophonisba has had an experience.

It was with cats!

A trifling affair, of course, looked at from one point of view; not so trifling seen from another, for Sophonisba's excellent disposition came near to becoming a perfect wreck. This is the history.

Sophonisba has a very beautiful umbrella plant which she cherishes as the apple of her eye. It had grown under her tender ministrations to be a well spring of delight to all who love to watch plants that flourish as if possessed of the secret of unfailing life. Sophonisba bowed down before that umbrella plant. She battled, figuratively speaking, in its loveliness. As if inspired to still greater efforts, it grew and grew, its slender stems and leaves multiplying until they seemed like a fountain with deep green waters rising upward toward the blue sky.

A change came, and its cause was—Cats!

There are two of them in the family and they own pretty much the whole outfit. One is a staid yellow-eyed lady of dignified mien; the other the trickiest, slipperiest, imp-possessed kitten that ever appeared in that form on earth. Perhaps some of you may remember reading of them before in The Blade.

Cats, as everybody knows, are fond of catnip, but they like even better the tender young leaves of the umbrella plant. And here is where Sophonisba came to grief, for they would chew off the tips of the long sprays their nimble claws pulled down for that purpose.

Day after day Sophonisba found branches bent and broken; day after day she cut them away, until a goodly part of the beautiful plant was gone. Time after time she chastised the two felines but all to no purpose.

At last the climax came. One morning we were quietly reading, not far from the door opening upon the porch. Sophonisba said presently:

"Here is an article that is very interesting. It is urging that as the extending of man's horizon-line of knowledge in the past is continuous, so ought it to be in the future, and as he has learned to weigh and measure the stars in space, why should he not find some magic mirror which he could compel to show him his own future. Listen to a bit of what is said." And she read:

"As it is, we all tread on quicksands of mystery, that may open and engulf us at any instant. It is simply appalling when one stops to think of it,—to realize the degree to which all one's achievements, and possibilities, and success, and happiness depend on causes wholly outside his own control."

"How true that is, especially the closing words," continued Sophonisba dreamily. "And they are such little things often, that defy us and resist our mastery."

She was interrupted right here by a mysterious crackling noise suspiciously near the place where the umbrella plant was standing. Springing to the door we saw in the middle of the green foliage that impish kitten calmly sitting and chewing the green leaves from the branches that were breaking under her weight. It actually seemed as if that tiny thing expressed defiance and fiendish glee at our dismay, but the next moment she was sent flying through the air coming down as cats always do, upon its four feet and scampering away to join its mother who was prowling in the yard.

Sophonisba's face as she turned from her almost ruined plant was a study in expressions.

"There it is!" she exclaimed finally. "There is the proof of the truth of what I read. Our success and happiness depend in no small degree on causes wholly without our own control. And a great deal of our strength is given to battling with what is weaker than ourselves. I cannot make that kitten mind me. I cannot keep it from destroying what gives me the most vivid pleasure. I cannot foresee or even imagine what mischief it will do next. And yet I feel mean and brutal when I do a thing like that, because I am the stronger.

"Like what?" I asked.

"Throwing that little thing across the porch, because it had followed its kitten instinct. But look at my plant," she added, gazing at it ruefully. It was, indeed, a wreck.

"It would be so much easier," she said, after doing what she could to repair the mischief, "if we could live at peace with everything that hasn't a fair chance of victory in a hand-to-hand fight with us, but most of our strength is given to just this sort of a struggle. Because these little creatures are weak and insignificant, we play the tyrant mercilessly. We kill the mice without ruth, though I must say, I always feel a little mean when I put a nice piece of cheese on a hook to coax the little fellows into a trap which means death to them. Upon the rats we have no mercy. We hate them, we poison them, we set the dogs upon them, and I have seen a whole crowd of grown-ups watching and laughing over the agonized struggle of a single one with an animal three times as large as itself, from which there was no escape. I really was ashamed of being a human just at that moment."

"But what are we to do?" I asked. "If we did not fight them our houses would soon be overrun. Of course, the thing you speak of is brutal, just as any needless cruelty, or prolonged suffering, inflicted upon a living creature always is."

"Go on struggling, I suppose," she answered. "I wonder though if this attitude of dislike we maintain toward these little fellows isn't a bad thing for ourselves. Certainly the sudden anger I felt when I tossed the kitten was not good for me physically, mentally, or spiritually. And if thoughts are forces, colored by the feeling of those sending them forth, we weight the mental atmosphere down rather heavily with powers of evil. I mean to try and turn over a new leaf in this respect."

Sophonisba meant what she said, every word of it, but new resolutions oft come to grief. That evening, upon the stillness, came a sound from the cellar. Now we have no rats in the house, unless some prowlers from a neighboring barn steals through an open door into the laundry, which has happened once or twice. Hurriedly Sophonisba descended on a tour of investigation. In a moment I heard her calling excitedly:

"A rat! Bring the cat down here immediately," with striking emphasis upon the last word.

Of course, that had but one meaning—another struggle of the strong with the weak, and death to the latter, but who could blame Sophonisba? She says, however, she still believes that love in the heart, instead of hate, would work wonders with these smaller creatures, even when we are obliged to proceed to extreme measures, to say nothing of our own betterment.

Meanwhile, until she has time to really test her theory, she has protected her umbrella plant with a broad band of fine window-screen wire, and the cats mourn lost opportunities!

## THE COZY CORNER

When the editor of the Cozy Corner entered her sanctum this morning she was greeted with a strong, sulphurous odor, which might indicate that something was wrong, but it was only the result of the inquiry in regard to a certain method of preserving fruit, which appeared in a recent number of The Blade.

"Dixie," asked how to prepare fruit for winter by the use of sulphur, and replies have been sent by several of the Cozy Corner friends. These differ in some minor points, but the principle is the same in all.

Peel and slice the ripe fruit, place it in a deep box, or basket, leaving room for a tin dish of some kind in which is placed a tablespoonful of powdered sulphur. This is ignited by means of a red-hot coal of fire, the box or basket covered closely with a heavy cloth, or a board, to retain the fumes of the burning sulphur and left for an hour. The fruit remains uncovered until cold, then packed in glass cans, or earthen jars, covered closely.

Fruit so prepared will, it is said, keep indefinitely. When needed for use, allow it to stand for a time on a platter where it will be exposed to the air and all taste of the sulphur will disappear.

In one recipe sent, the powder to be used was composed of one-half pound of sulphur, one ounce each of pulverized saltpetre and licorice root; in all others only the sulphur was used.

Those sending the recipe were Mrs. E. Baird, Michigan; Dora, North Carolina; Dossa, Georgia; Sarah J. Johnson, Virginia, and Mrs. W. T. Lybarger, Ohio.

**Housekeepers' Help.**

So many modern conveniences for lightening woman's work have been discovered and adopted that housekeeping is very much easier than it was a generation ago.

Some one asks about the asbestos mats to place under kettles on the stove, which, while allowing the necessary amount of heat for cooking, will prevent burning.

Experience has taught me that they are exceedingly helpful and economical, costing but a few cents and being practically indestructible.

Iron rust, on marble, can usually be removed by rubbing with lemon-juice and almost any other stain can be taken off by using a powder made of one ounce finely powdered chalk, one of pumice stone and two of common soda. Mix with water and rub on the stains until they disappear, then wash the article with a warm suds of rain water and good dust. Rub dry and polish with a chamois-skin

These few helps are needed at times by nearly every housekeeper and are thoroughly reliable.—S. T. H., Ky.

**Renovating Woolen Dress Goods.**

This is the season when many old garments will be renovated so they will be ready when needed next fall. It is not necessary to send a woolen dress to the renovator to be cleaned or dyed, as any woman can do the work herself when once she knows how it should be done.

Many woolen fabrics will wash as well, and as easily, as cotton goods, and for this purpose there is nothing equal to a suds made from warm, soft water and white castile soap.

Fuller's earth is excellent for removing grease from heavy cloth and can be had in the powder at the druggists. To use it, spread the powder thickly over the spot and let it remain for several hours, then brush it off and, if the grease has not disappeared entirely, renew the application.

Gasoline is excellent for cleaning light-colored fabrics, but one must never forget how explosive it is. No matter what material is being cleansed, always use a piece of the same to do the cleaning and rub the spot with a round stroke, not outward.

Grease may be removed from colored cashmere with French chalk and afterwards washing in warm water to which a tablespoonful of ox-gall has been added. Soft water is the best for washing all woolen goods, and the suds should be well mixed before putting in the cloth, as it will spoil anything to have the soap rubbed on it.

A black woolen dress may be cleaned and brightened by sponging on the right side with equal parts of alcohol and warm water and then pressing it on the wrong side while damp; black alpaca may be made to look like new by sponging with strong coffee.

In no other instance is the old saying —"what is worth doing is worth doing well," so applicable as in renovating dress goods. Poorley done, it is sure to look worse than at first, while with proper care the result will be very satisfactory.

Black goods that have become grey or rusty cannot be cleaned satisfactorily, but may be dyed a jet black with the powdered dyes for wool; if soiled, such goods should be well washed before dipping in the dye.

Light goods will take any of the rich, dark colors, but it must be remembered that no definite results can be obtained in dying goods unless they are afterwards pressed. Always press them while they are damp, with a heavy, and rather hot, iron and put away without folding.—A. M. H.

Mrs. W. H. R., writes as follows: Dear Cozy Corner friends, I have just fallen heir to a 12-years-old girl and never having had any experience with children I should be glad of any suggestions and advice as to caring for her, dressing her properly, etc.

She is anxious to appear as a young lady at once, to wear her hair done up and have her dresses long. I would much prefer to have her be a good, healthy, happy little girl for a while longer if I could; please tell me when is the proper time for her to go into company. I should especially appreciate advice as how to dress her for school this coming winter, so she would look well at the least possible expense of money and time, as I have but a limited amount of either to give to her dressing.

This same correspondent would like full directions "from start to finish" for making home-made wine from grapes, currants, etc. She has to use wild grapes, and would like the recipe in time for this season's use.

## A Practical Philanthropist.

MISS JANE ADDAMS

Perhaps there is no other woman in the United States whose name has come to have the special significance along certain lines of work for human betterment, as is possessed by that of Miss Jane Addams. To hear it is to bring at once to the thought Hull House and its far-reaching influence. Not only that, but we recall what she believes and preaches and lives.

Miss Addams was born in the little village of Cedarville, in Northern Illinois. Her father was a man of considerable political prominence, and of high character, two things which in these days are not always found together. He gave his daughter good educational advantages, sending her finally to Rockford college, from which she graduated.

In her mind there must have been, even then, some foreshadowings of what she was to do later, for she made two journeys to Europe, devoting much time to a careful study of the Toynbee Hall movement, set on foot by the earnest and lamented Canon Barnett in East End, London.

In the autumn of September, 1889, the seed planted in her thought took root. With Miss Ellen Gates Starr, she went to live in South Halsted street, in the midst of a foreign population, hard-working for the most part, and of mixed nationalities. For all the years since that time the work has gone on quietly, unobtrusively, but devotedly, until now Hull house covers an entire block, and its various activities reach between three and four thousand men, women and children every week.

A writer in The World To-Day says of the work: "Nothing is undertaken before the need of it arises; nothing is made permanently a part of the work until its usefulness has been tested; the interests of Hull House are completely identified with those of their neighbors as they call the residents of the district surrounding their home."

Here is the secret of the success of this undertaking. Miss Addams believes wholly in personal service as the foundation of all social service. The people she wants to help are her people; they are all essentially the same with herself, with the same needs, the same desire for happiness. All are children of the One Father, and belong to the One Life. All are souls journeying along the same road only in different states of preparedness, but all pressing toward something greater and better than they have yet reached.

This is Miss Addams' creed and she applies it practically to everyday life in Hull House. Lately she has published a book entitled, Democracy and Social Ethics, which is worth everybody's reading. In it she gives the message to the world drawn from what her experience has taught her, of what is needed for the world's betterment.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

**NUMBER 4.**

Exercise No. 1. for wrists and arms: Stand erect, place the elbows close to the sides, with the forearm extended horizontally in front, hands closed and fingers up. Holding the upperarm still, bend the hands at the wrist as far backward and forward as possible; do this ten times, then vary the motion from side to side and around. Still holding the elbows close to the body, bring the clenched hands swiftly and strongly to the shoulders, and back to the horizontal position. Repeat these motions ten or more times a day for a week, afterwards increasing the number of times to fifty.

Exercise No. 2:—Stand erect, with hands on hips; step forward one pace with left foot, bend left knee, the right leg being perfectly straight. Throw the hands above the head, keeping the arms straight, and bend the body forward, lowering the arms until the tips of the fingers touch the floor; raise the body to first position, with arms above the head, and repeat the motion, with right foot advanced, then with both feet together and the knees unbent.

This will be very difficult at first and should be used in moderation, until the muscles of the back are strong enough to bear the strain.

Exercise No. 3.—For giving better form and strength to the hips:—Stand with the hands on the hips, thumbs forward, raise the right knee, with the foot hanging down, until you can touch the knee to your chest, bending the body slightly forward at first to meet the knee; repeat with the left knee, and then with each alternately, slowly at first, increasing the speed of the motion as you can. At first this will seem quite impossible, but, like all other exercises, will soon become quite easy.

Exercise No. 4.—Stand as in last exercise and kick straight toward the right side, then to the left, and to the front and back, with first the right foot, then the left. Keep the knee straight and raise the foot, as nearly as possible, to the level of the hip, being careful not to twist the body in the direction you are kicking.

Exercise No. 5—Lie on the back, raise the right leg as nearly perpendicular as possible, bend the knee and draw it back to touch the chest. Do this with the left leg, and then with both at the same time.

Exercise No. 6—Lie on the back, with the soles of the feet resting flatly on the floor and the knees elevated so the hips will form a right angle with the body; clasp the hands under the knees and raise the head and shoulders as far as possible from the ground. Repeat this daily until you can rise to a sitting posture without the aid of your clasped hands. This is designed to strengthen the muscles of the neck and shoulders and if persevered in will assist in filling out the hollows that spoil the appearance of many otherwise pretty necks.

Another very important set of muscles are those which enclose and support the abdominal organs. There are twelve of these and when, from lack of proper exercise, these become weak, they bow out under the weight of the organs, producing the very mortifying deformity of a protruding abdomen, which is so often the trial of fleshy persons and is usually ascribed to the taking on of extra flesh. This is not the only trouble arising from a lack of proper care of these muscles; where there is a weakness in these, you will always find a corresponding weakness in the digestive organs; the muscles become thin and tender and very susceptible to any pressure upon the stomach or abdomen. With proper exercise, these muscles become hard and shorten so that they form a straighter line from the ribs to the pelvis, holding the organs in their proper places and enabling them to do their work of digestion with ease and doing away with the troubles of dyspepsia, constipation and kindred diseases.

A most effectual exercise for this purpose:

Exercise No. 7—Sit on the edge of a bed, leaning a little forward, clasp the hands over the abdomen, so you can feel the operation of the muscles, then lean slowly backward upon the bed, raising the knees so as to retain the same angle between them and the body. Rest a moment, then by a quick motion of the shoulders and a straightening of the legs, return to the sitting posture. As you come to this, bend the body forward to the knees. Do this ten, fifteen, or twenty times, and by the alternate stretching and squeezing of the liver and stomach you will induce a vigorous action of both.

If a dyspeptic will drink a glass of warm water before commencing this exercise, it will be so churned that it will thoroughly wash the coat of the stomach and put it in condition to assimilate the food taken after the exercise and to digest the breakfast without serious inconvenience to the patient.

At first it will be well to place some pillows at the back of the person taking this exercise, so as to assist in rising to a sitting posture.

Before beginning each exercise expel the breath, then indraw it (being sure to follow directions given before in these papers for breathing) then expel it again, indraw, expel, indraw, holding it the last time while going through the exercise. Be careful, however, not in anyway to strain yourself. Expel the breath when it becomes necessary.

## IN PRESERVING TIME.

A new conserve that is so delicious that it may be considered fit for the most honored guest, is called:

**Currant Conserve.**

Wash and stem six pounds of ripe currants, add six pounds of sugar, six seeded and seeded oranges cut in small bits, and two pounds of seedless raisins. Mix together and cook for half an hour. Seal while hot.

A writer in Harper's Bazar gives this recipe for

**Currant Jelly That Never Fails.**

Select currants that are not fully ripe; pick them over and wash, but do not remove from the stems. Place them in a porcelain kettle, stand it on the back of the stove where the fruit will heat, but not cook, and crush till all the juice is out. Then strain through a coarse flannel bag and measure the juice. Take as many pints of sugar as of juice, but leave out one-half pint. Place the sugar in a hot oven, stirring it often, so that it will not brown. Boil the juice five or ten minutes, or until it clears, skim it and add the heated sugar. Let the whole boil up hard, only once, and it is done. Take it from the fire and dip into glasses and it will jelly on the cup as you dip it. Let it stand in the sunshine for several hours until it is as firm as you wish, then cover.

The secret of making this jelly is in boiling it just the single moment.

There is much discussion among housekeepers as to the best method of covering jelly and fruits, some insisting upon the old-fashioned way, which was to dip papers in brandy and place over the fruit, tying this down with a heavy brown paper. Others hold that it is equally as well to simply cover it with melted paraffine. But the paraffine will slip from the edges of the glass sometimes, so the surest way is to combine the two methods; use the paraffine and then tie on the papers, or use the tin covers that come with the glasses.

**Cherry Sherbet.**

Remove the stones from two quarts of sweet cherries and chop finely; add one pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Soak a tablespoonful of gelatine for twenty minutes in half a cupful of cold water and dissolve in one cupful of boiling water. When cool, mix this with the fruit and pack in the freezer; when partly frozen, stir in half a pint of cream and freeze.

## SEVENTEEN-YEAR "LOCUST."

An occurrence sufficiently rare to awaken interest, which has taken place during the past month, is the arrival of the seventeen-year cicada, commonly, though improperly, termed locust.

These insects, which since the year 1885 have spent their entire lives in the ground, have, during the past six weeks, appeared in great numbers in various localities throughout the country.

In any of these areas, if we observe the ground closely, we will see it dotted here and there with small holes. Through these the cicadas, after living underground for seventeen years, have now made their way to the surface. Here, with the shedding of the old shell, they take on a pair of wings, and after a short, but noisy life of perhaps six weeks, they die. But in the meantime they have laid the eggs which insure a future brood of cicadas.

The recording of the periodical visits of this insect dates as far back as 1633, when, it is stated, that a swarm was observed by the Puritans at the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts.

For many years our knowledge of the cicada, because of its underground habits, has been extremely limited, but at a comparatively recent date the biological survey at Washington has made a series of careful investigations, resulting in a very full history of the life and habits of this curious insect. Among other facts relating to the cicada, brought out by the research, is that, as is the case of many creatures of which we know little, the damage done by it to agriculture has been greatly overestimated.

**An Interruption.**

The prayer meeting was held at good brother W.'s house on the hill. The meeting had progressed and prayer and remarks and hymns had occupied the time. The hour of closing had almost arrived. The dominie in a low voice said: "Now there is just a moment left; isn't there some one who would like to fill in that moment before we close," (dead silence) when in the twinkling of an eye the door on the clock flew open and out popped the head of a little bird which said, "Cuckoo."

## OGR

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

To-day is certainly a day of reunions, as we have with us so many who have been long absent from our meetings. They are all very welcome and we shall listen with pleasure to their greetings. First in line is "Isabel," No. 1, who has evidently been "wrought up" in behalf of dumb animals. As is her custom, she speaks her mind without hesitation, and all will do well to heed her words:

"Brother Jonathan," if I had been one of that "vast crowd," I should have made a motion to give that "Chicago man" a free ride out of town. It seems to me that cruelty to animals is one of the greatest sins for which we shall have to answer. Many men who otherwise appear to be good Christians, commit this sin, seeming not to think that God has given the dumb creatures into our care to be treated according to the teachings of the Golden Rule, the same as we would treat other people. For my part, I should object decidedly to going around with a short check-rein or to be blinded with horrid "blinders."

Another thing we see in the city is the suffocating feed-bags left hanging over the horse's nose long after the poor animal has finished eating. I would say to those who insist upon their use, try having some one hold your nose while you are eating, and then remain in a close, stifling room after you have finished your dinner, and see how you would like it.

Really, I have more love for a good horse than for most men. They seem to be more human than some men—of course this does not apply to the M. G. R. boys; they would never be cruel, for any motto would forbid it, but it means any man who will wilfully misuse a horse, dog, or any other dumb animal—those are the ones I do not like.

Shall I say "uncle" or "grandfather" Jeffry? I dislike to speak of such a good man as "Jeffry." "Sir Jeffry" seems more appropriate for so knightly a man as this one, who, after so many years of married life, still considers his wife as his sweetheart, and entitled to all the consideration he showed her in their courting days. Such men are altogether too rare in these times, and when we do hear of one, we ought to distinguish him by some title.

He also shows much good judgment in being willing to give his three sons into the care of the M. G. R. girls. I know there are no better girls in the world than those belonging to Miss Prudence; I know, for I am one of them, and I can't be beat for goodness—or modesty? How can we be anything but good with the training we have had?

And, girls, when you find boys whose father, after sixty years of matrimony, still considers his wife as the "dearest and best," you may depend upon it those boys have had the right training and will make beautifully obedient husbands, and these, being bachelors, can never make unpleasant references to "No. 1." I wonder if they are M. G. R.'s; if not, they should be.

And—but Miss Prudence is saying "good morning, Isabel, come again when you have not time to stay so long." Is that a hint? Perhaps I had better be going.—Isabel.

It is seldom that we have a visit from one of the very first of those who have helped to make the M. G. R., but to-day we are so favored:

"Dear M. G. R.'s:—I have written three or four letters, not very important ones—which have never been heard from after they left me, but I do so want to renew my acquaintance with you that I cannot refrain from writing again:

You will see the reason for my interest when I tell you that I have not missed reading the M. G. R. column since the first week it appeared in The Blade. I have been greatly amused, instructed and benefited by the letters therein, as through them I have gained an insight into the lives of so many intelligent, Christian boys and girls from nearly every state in the Union; boys and girls whose chief aim in life seems to be to always hold out a helping hand to those in need and to never miss an opportunity of doing good.

My home is in the beautiful Southland, and every nook and corner of it is dear to me, even though I have not here the advantages of education which come to so many of the M. G. R. girls living in the north.

If I may, I will come again, and tell you of some of the lovely surroundings of my home. I believe we are not asked to pass an opinion on the stories until the series is finished, but I must say I enjoy them all.—"Mountain Daisy," Tenn.

Some time ago, we had a pleasant correspondent who signed herself "Bijou;" to-day she returns under another name, and is just as welcome:

After an absence of two years, I am proud to again take up my pen for a little visit with my M. G. R. friends. Perhaps if some other member is absent or tardy, Miss Prudence will allow me to occupy her seat, if I have forfeited mine by my absence.

I am a telephone girl, and wish I could "ring up" every one of the M. G. R.'s and have a few minutes' chat. Space is too limited to allow of mentioning each one of the letters that have seemed so very interesting to me. The story by "John, Jr.," has been equalled by few and surpassed by none. If the stories we have had are samples of what is to come, we are sure of a literary treat all through the year.

I wonder if we all fully appreciate the help our column really is to us? Not only in giving us the benefit of the thoughts of others, but in encouraging us to express our own thoughts in such a manner as will help us and others, for those who, like myself, are in the "rose-bud" stage of authorship, this opportunity of having our letters undergo Miss Prudence's friendly criticism, and (maybe) have them printed is of great benefit.

I want to say to all of our band, write often, but think carefully of what you write, for you know not the help or hurt they may be to someone who will read them; for our influence is greater than we might think.

Do I hear the familiar words, "ring off?" Well, then, good-bye. — "Marguerite," Tenn.

"Marguerite" can have the badge for which she asks, if she will send fifteen cents to The Blade, M. G. R. department.

"Alice M. G.," it will be perfectly proper for you to ask for the address of any of the M. G. R. girls for private correspondence; for your other question, do you not think it would be more satisfactory to you to have the request come from the other party?

A letter beginning thus: "Here I am again," and ending with no name or address, has been waiting for some time on Miss Prudence's desk for the writer to remember that this necessary part of a communication was omitted, and to remedy it. So far the writer has forgotten to do so, and is probably thinking herself and her letter slighted by the Chaperone. Please remember, girls, that with so many letters, Miss Prudence can not always recognize you by your writing, and do not forget to add your name.

A "Butterfly" from Tennessee, can also apply the above remarks to her letters.

## YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY

For living a white life.
For doing your level best.
For your faith in humanity.
For being kind to the poor.
For looking before leaping.
For hearing before judging.
For being candid and frank.
For thinking before speaking.
For harboring clean thoughts.
For discounting the tale bearer.
For being loyal to the preacher.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For asking pardon when in error.
For the influence of high motives.
For being as courteous as a duke.
For bridling a slanderous tongue.
For being generous with an enemy.
For being square in business deals.
For sympathizing with the oppressed.
For giving an unfortunate fellow a lift.
For being patient with cranky neighbors.
For promptness in keeping your promises.

## Banner Puzzlers

For June.

Solutions—W. D. E., New York—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American clergyman, born in Waterbury, Conn., September 17, 1721. After graduating from Yale, in 1741, he studied theology with Jonathan Edwards, and from 1743 to 1769 was settled as pastor at Housatonic, now called Great Barrington, Mass. He then removed to Newport, where he died December 20, 1803. He was the founder of a doctrine which asserted that all virtue and true holiness consist in disinterested benevolence; and that all sin is selfishness. He was remarkable for his simplicity, earnestness and persevering industry, and is said to have been the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel, The Minister's Wooing.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A reservoir at a certain state hospital is supplied by two pipes leading from mountain springs. One pipe will fill the reservoir 6-7 full in 1 hour, the other will fill it 7-8 full in the same length of time. There are two discharge pipes, one for the hospital, the other for a cotton factory near by; 1 of these pipes will discharge 4-5 of its contents per hour, the other 5-6 per hour. In what time will the reservoir be full, if all the pipes are open at the same time, allowing that it was empty when the pipes are all opened?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

3.—PEDRO PUZZLE.

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U. L. H.—1. An amusement. 2. One whose brother killed him. 3. A conglomeration. 4. Otherwise.

U. R. H.—1. The center. 2. A Latin poet. 3. To ascend. 4. Paradise.

Cent.—1. Comfort. 2. A gulf. 3. Partially. 4. A girl's name.

L. L. H.—1. Existence. 2. A thought. 3. Terror. 4. Part of the head.

L. R. H.—1. So be it. 2. A bog. 3. The god of friendship. 4. A cozy home.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

4.—HIDDEN PROVERB.

There's none so sweet as Missy Clare!
But ah now!
Mum's the word now!
For I'm not brave enough to dare
Think I deserve now,
The girl she is now;
And she's freaky as well as fair!

DODE'S BABY.

5.—QUERY.

Who called himself the "President of three votes"?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Nor hath thy knowledge of adversity
Robbed thee of any faith in happiness;
But rather cleared thy inner eyes to see
How many simple ways there are to bless."

ILLI NOIS.

**Answers to Puzzles of June 26.**

1.—Richard Cobden.

2.—Words forming square: Lase, aras, nets, east.

3.—Factors are: 6 and 2-3, 10, 25, 35 and 1-3.

4.—"Life is not so short but there is time for courtesy."

5.—It was said of Francis Bacon, by Pope,

6.—Alexander Pope wrote:

"Know thyself; presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man."

**Chat.**

The solution sent by W. P. E. to the problem of June 26 is this:

As the second is 1½ times the first and the third 2½ times the second, and the fourth 3 1-3 times the second, we will let 1 represent the first factor; then the factors of which the given number is composed will be represented by 1, 1½, 2½, 3 1-3. Multiplying, we have 1, 1½, 2½, 3 1-3, equals 8 1-3. Then the 4th power of 4444 and 4-9 divided by 225-8ths equals 6 and 2-3 rds., the first factor, the second is 6 and 2-3 rds. x 1 and ½ equals 9 and the third is 9x2 and 1-3 equals 24 and 2-3rds.

Recitations were given to-day by W. P. E., Pauline, G. E. Crosthwaite, B. Rose and Marley Cranford.

G. L. Brown, you did not agree with the answer sent by the author of the problem, but that need not hinder you from trying again. Better luck next time.

Marley Cranford solves the following problem: as the author does, and adds: "However, the man who hired the horse and buggy should have paid the owner $5.00 according to contract, the other man should have paid one-half of the $10.00 paid by each of the other three, which justly belonged to the owner of the horse and buggy, because if it was worth $10.00 for carrying three men, it was worth one more to carry four, 1-2 of $10 is $5.00 and half of that is $2.50 or 250 cents, which should belong to the owner, and should be the fourth man's share of the expense.

## THE CLEVER KITTENS.

"My cat speaks French," said little Jeanne.
"As plainly as can be;
Says 's'il vous plait' (that's 'if you please'),
And thanks me with 'merci!'
I know, because I understand
Each word she says to me.

"And mine speaks German," with a nod,
Said Lisa from the Rhine;
"Says 'bitte' when she wants a drink,
And 'ja,' of course, and 'nein;'
I wouldn't have a cat that spoke
A different tongue from mine!"

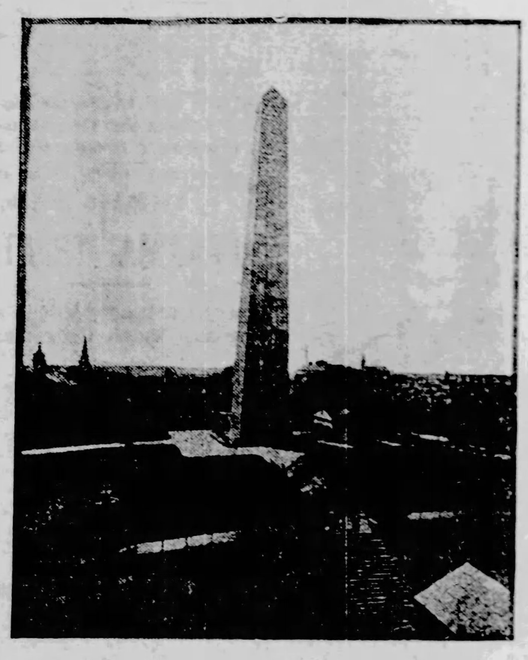
"That's thrue for you," sweet Nora said,
With merry look demure;
"Me own shpakes Oirish! While I set
A saucer on the flure,
An' ask her would she like some milk,
The darlint answers me 'Shure!'"

I met those kittens afterward,
No matter where or how,
I listened well to what they said—
Would you believe it now,
They spoke in English, every one,
And all they said was 'mieuw!'
—Margaret Johnson, in the Woman's Home Companion.

## The Seventeenth of June.

**Bunker Hill Day.**

No children who have begun the study of history of our country should go to Boston without making a visit to Bunker Hill Monument, in Charlestown. It is but a plain granite shaft, two hundred feet high, and many monuments in the world are much finer. But there is not one that is more important, not one that American children should look up at with such joy as at this one, raised to keep fresh in the mind of the world the struggle for the personal liberty of human beings that took place on the hill where it stands.



Bunker Hill Monument.

This battle was fought on June 17, 1775. It was between trained British soldiers, led by skilled generals, and plain American citizens who had left their farms and workshops in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and come to encamp around Boston with the Massachusetts men, because King George's soldiers were in the city to put laws in force that would sooner or later take away the freedom of every American colonist. The Americans had not wanted to fight; but now, at last, they were ready to do it, and to die, too, rather than any longer submit to bad laws and to taxes that would make them and keep them poor men.

For weeks King George's soldiers and these oppressed men had been face to face, each side determined not to yield. On the sixteenth of June the Americans learned that the British were going to take possession of this hill in Charlestown, a very important military position. So they hurried over there and took it themselves, and then they worked all night and fortified it.

The British were astounded the next morning—the morning of the seventeenth. Their ships in the Charles river began at once to fire at the hill and the soldiers rushed up furiously to attack the Americans, never doubting that they could make them run!

But we Americans never do run, and they got so deadly a fire that they turned and ran themselves.

The British soldiers soon formed again, however, and came rushing up once more, but were driven back the second time and when they went down the hill it was with one-third of their number destroyed.

Still they rallied, and came on the third time—and now the Americans had shot off all their powder, and could not, of course, hold the hill, and went away quietly, leaving the British to take possession. But the red-coat fighters had lost so many men, and their generals were so struck with the courage of the Americans that they did not think it well to follow up this sort of a victory. They knew the battle was in reality a triumph for the Americans, since it had proved that they could hold their own against the finest troops in the world.

When Benjamin Franklin heard of the fight he said, "England has lost her colonies forever!"

And we all of us know that from that day at Bunker Hill the thirteen Colonies stood together, united into a nation.—Frances Campbell Sparhawk, in Little Folks.

**Heiskell's Ointment**

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, blotches, tetter, eczema, ulcers, or any eruption. Use care to remove the scales and crusts by bathing with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 251 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"Heiskell's Ointment is giving me permanent satisfaction where other ointments failed."—Sister of Charity, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Cleveland, O.

# PEACE RESTORED

## In the Philippines, and Amnesty Declared to the Insurgents.

Washington, July 4.—The President has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine archipelago; he has placed the islands under complete civil control, and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion. These three things, marking one of the most important chapters in Philippine history, were accomplished through the issue of three separate and distinct proclamations, one by the President, over his own signature, extending amnesty; one through Secretary Root, by the President's order, relieving General Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third, which takes the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States, in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the President's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished, both in Cuba and in the Philippines.

The amnesty proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, 1896, until the cession of that archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have, until recently, resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States, and,

Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and soveignity of the United States is now at an end and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago, except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which the proclamation does not apply, and,

Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the kingdom of Spain and against the sovereignty of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, but it is believed that such acts were generally committeed in ignorance of those laws and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders; and,

Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the government of the United States toward the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections, and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare, without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offenses of treason or sedition, and for all offenses, political in their character, committed in the course of such insurrections in pursuance to orders by civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections.

Provided, however, that the pardon and amnesty hereby granted, shall not include such persons committing crimes since May 1, nineteen hundred and two, in any province of the archipelago in which, at the time, civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but which special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes, and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice would be liberally extended; and, further,

Provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the government of the United States, or that of the Philippine islands, organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and,

Provided further, That every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely:

"I, ——, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippines, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of independence of the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

General Chaffee is relieved of his civil duties and the Philippine commission is made the superior authority in the following order:

"The insurrection against the sovereign authority of the United States in the Philippine archipelago having ended, and provincial civil governments having been established throughout the entire territory of the archipelago not inhabited by Moro tribes, under the instruction of the president of the Philippine commission, dated April 7th, 1900, now ratified and confirmed by the act of congress, approved July 1st, 1902, entitled 'an act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine islands and for other purposes,' the general commanding the division of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the further performance of the duties of military governor and the office of military governor in said archipelago is terminated. The general commanding the division of the Philippines and all militia officers in authority therein, will continue to observe the direction, contained in the aforesaid instructions of the President, that the military forces in the division of the Philippines shall be at all times subject, under the orders of the military commander, to the call of the civil authorities, for the maintenance of law and order, and the enforcement of their authority."

Finally the President, through Secretary Root, pronounces the following eulogy upon the United States army:

General Orders No. 66.

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office.—Washington, July 4.—The following has been received from the war department:

War Department, Washington, July 4, 1902.—To the Army of the United States: The President upon this anniversary of national independence wishes to express to the officers and enlisted men of the United States army his deep appreciation of the service they have rendered to the country in the great and difficult undertakings which they have brought to a successful conclusion during the past year.

He thanks the officers and the enlisted men who have been maintaining or carrying on the military government in Cuba, because they have faithfully given effect to the humane purposes of the American people. They have with sincere kindness helped the Cuban people to take all the successive steps necessary to the establishment of their own constitutional government. During the time required for that process they have governed Cuba wisely, regarding justice and respecting individual liberty; have honestly collected and expended for the best interests of the Cuban people the revenus, amounting to over sixty millions of dollars; have carried out practical and thorough sanitary measures greatly improving the health and lowering the death rate of the island. By patient, scientific research they have ascertained the causes of yellow fever and by good administration have put an end to that most dreadful disease which has long destroyed the lives and hindered the commercial prosperity of the Cubans.

They have expedited justice and secured protection for the rights of the innocent while they have cleansed the prisons and established sound discipline and healthful conditions for the punishment of the guilty. They have re-established and renovated and put upon a substantial basis adequate hospitals and asylums for the care of the unfortunate. They have established a general system of free common schools throughout the island, in which over two hundred thousand children are in actual attendance. They have constructed great and necessary public works. They have gradually trained the Cubans themselves in all branches of administration, so that the new government upon assuming power has begun its work with an experienced force of Cuban civil service employes, competent to execute its orders. They have borne themselves with dignity and self-control, so that nearly four years of military occupation have passed unmarred by injury or insult to man or woman. They have transferred the government of Cuba to the Cuban people amid universal expressions of friendship and good will, and have left a record of ordered justice and liberty, of rapid improvement in material and moral conditions and progress in the art of government which reflects great credit upon the people of the United States.

The President thanks the officers and enlisted men of the army in the Philippines, both regulars and volunteers, for the courage and fortitude, the indominable spirit and loyal devotion with which they have put down and ended the great insurrection which has raged throughout the archipelago against the lawful sovereignty and just authority of the United States. The task was peculiarly difficult and trying. They were required at first to overcome organized resistance of superior numbers, well equipped with modern arms of precision, intrenched in an unknown country of mountain defiles, jungles and swamps, apparently capable of defense. When this resistance had been overcome they were required to crush out a general system of guerilla warfare, conducted among a people speaking unknown tongues, from whom it was almost impossible to obtain the information necessary for successful pursuit or to guard against surprise and ambushes.

The enemies by whom they were surrounded acted regardless of all good faith and of all the limitations which humanity has imposed upon civilized warfare. Bound themselves by the laws of war, our soldiers were called upon to meet every device of unscrupulous treachery and to contemplate without reprisal the infliction of barbarous cruelties upon their comrades and friendly natives. They were instructed while punishing armed resistance, to conciliate the friendship of the peaceful, yet had to do with a population among whom it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and who in countless instances used a false appearance of friendship for ambush and assassination. They were obliged to deal with problems of communication and transportation in a country without roads and frequently impassable by torrential rains. They were weakened by tropical heat and tropical disease. Widely scattered over a great archipelago extending a thousand miles from north to south, the gravest responsibilities, involving the life or death of their comrades, frequently devolved upon young and inexperienced officers beyond the reach of specific orders or advice.

Under all these adverse circumstances, the army of the Philippines has accomplished its task rapidly and compietely. In more than two thousand combats, great and small, within three years, it has exhibited unvarying courage and resolution. Utilizing the lessons of the Indian wars, it has relentlessly followed the gueralla bands to their fastnesses in mountain and jungle, and crushed them. It has put an end to the vast system of intimdation and secret assassination by which the peaceful natives were prevented from taking a genuine part in government under American authority. It has captured or forced to surrender substantially all the leaders of the insurrection. It has submitted to no discouragement, and halted at no obstacle. Its officers have shown high qualities of command and its men have shown devotion and discipline.

"Its splendid virile energy has been accompanied by self-control, patience and magnanimity. With surprisingly few individual exceptions, its course has been characterized by humanity and kindness to the prisoner and non-combatant.

"With admirable good temper, sympathy and loyalty American ideals, its commanding generals have joined with the civilian agents of the government in healing the wounds of war and assuring to the people of the Philippines the blessings of peace and prosperity. Individual liberty, protection of personal rights, civil order, public instruction and religious freedom have followed its footsteps. It has added honor to the flag which it defended, and has justified increased confidence in the future of the American people, whose soldiers do not shrink from labor or death, yet love liberty and peace."

The President feels that he expresses the sentiments of all the loyal people of the United States in doing honor to the whole army which has joined in the performance and shares in the credit of these honorable services.

This general order will be read at parade in every military post on the fourth day of July, 1902, or on the first day after it shall have been received.

(Signed) ELIHU ROTT, secretary of war.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles.

H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, major general U. S. A.

## TAFT COMPLIMENTS ROOT.

Washington, July 3.—Gov. Taft's estimate of the work accomplished in the Philippines by Secretary Root is set forth in the following personal telegram from Governor Taft:

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"Referring to telegram from your office of 2d instant, congratulate you on accomplishment of most important step in your great work of constructing satisfactory civil government in the Philippine Islands. None but those acting under you can fully know the debt the country owes you for the courageous and original constructive genius involved in drafting instructions of April, 1900, and forming civil government without a precedent under President's undefined authority as military commander-in-chief, almost within the sphere of war, which should furnish convincing proof to Filipinos of benefit of general peace under American sovereignty or can realize the success of your plans in actual peace, and the vindication of them in the ratification of Philippine government act."

## COINAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Washington, July 2.—The annual coinage statement, issued by the director of the mint, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States was $94,526,678, as follows: Gold, $61,980,572; silver, $30,116,369; minor coins, $2,429,736.

New code of civil and criminal laws becomes effective on the island of Porto Rico.

# CAPTAIN EDWARDS

## Made Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department.

Washington, July 3.—Secretary Root has taken the first action of the executive branch under the Philippine act, by designating Captain Clarence R. Edwards, Tenth infantry, to be chief of the insular bureau of the war department, with the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel. Colonel Edwards has held the same position by special detail, under the existing law, for the past two years, and in that time has practically erected the bureau into the important instrument of administration that it has become.

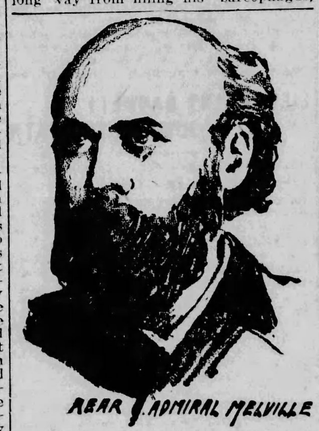
Chairman Cooper, of the House committee on insular affairs, says steps will be taken at once to put the Philippine government act in operation.

"The first step," said Mr. Cooper, "will be the complete transfer of authority from the military to the civil officials, except in the Moro country, where there is some lingering disorder. The transfer will be accomplished by a proclamation of the President, which, it is understood, will be issued on the Fourth of July. Besides turning over authority to the civil officials, the change will permit of a considerable reduction of the military force in the islands, although orders already given contemplate a reduction down to 18,000 men. In 1900 we had 70,000 men in the Philippines, so that we soon wil lhave reduced the force by 52,000 officers and men, and the transfer of authority under the act doubtless will lead to a further reduction before long.

"The next step will be to take the census, as provided by the act. Governor Taft told me this work would begin as soon as he reached Manila. His plan is to have the work done, as far as possible, by Filipinos, and it will take about a year.

## PUT UP HIS TOMB.

Washington, July 3.—Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville has caused much humorous comment by putting up a tomb, with an epitaph, for his future use in Arlington cemetery, with the date of death left blank. The admiral is a long way from filling his sarcophagus,




if energy and usefulness are any indication. The admiral was born in New York in 1841, and studied at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn. He subsequently entered the navy as an engineer, and won some fame by his part in the Jeanette expedition of 1879. Admiral Melville is the inventor of several devices in shipbuilding.

## CHARGES WERE UNFOUNDED

Washington, July 2.—In the course of his remarks yesterday on the report of the committee which investigated the charges of bribery in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indies, Representative Cousins, of Iowa, had the following to say in exoneration of the American and Danish people, the American Congress and the press:

"This is the indictment which, according to this report, Mr. Chrisrmas drew against his own country and against himself when he returned. It seems that he had fallen out with everybody and was discredited with everybody, except possibly by the gentleman from Tennessee, assisted by the honorable gentleman from Alabama, who at last gave him sufficient credit to spread upon our record the ludicrous and monstrous charge, which not only involves, by name, two members, of this body, but directly impugns the honor of the whole American Congress and the press.

"Nothing in this report, nor in the facts developed by investigation necessitates a defense, either of Congress or the press, not even the assertion that the prime minister of Denmark expressed to Christmas 'his abhorrence for the political situation in America which makes it necessary to offer money in order to bring political action.' The American people suspect neither themselves nor Denmark. They know too well the sterling qualities of the Danes who live among us to believe that any high official of that country ever uttered such unbelievable and preposterous scandal."

## OHIO FARMS.

Washington, July 3.—The census report on the agriculture of Ohio for June 1, 1900, shows 276,719 farms in the state, valued at $1,036,615,180, of which value 79 per cent. was in land and all improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $36,354,150 and live stock $125,954,616. The total value of farm property was $1,198,923,946. The total value of farm products for 1899, which exceeds that for 1889 by 33 per cent., was $274,065,826, of which 61 per cent. represents the value of the crops, including forest products. The gross farm income of Ohio in 1899 was $200,820,776 and gross income on investment 17 per cent.

## THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Washington, July 2.—The organization of the first permanent census bureau of the United States has been effected. All the clerks who reported, 750 in number, were regularly assigned to divisions in the permanent bureau yesterday and had to take new oaths of office and receive new commissions.

## A SILLY LAW.

New Orleans, July 5.—The bill of Representative Smith, penalizing use of any history which does not do full and fair justice to Admiral Schley, to-day passed the senate and was immediately signed by the governor, as it has already been passed by the house. The bill provides that before any history of the Spanish war shall be used in any of the public schools it shall have been examined and the fact ascertained that the part played by Admiral Schley, off Santiago, is treated justly and that he was given the credit for the victory over Cervera. The use of a history partisan to Sampson is prohibited under severe penalties.

### Heat in Italy.

Rome, July 4.—Extreme heat is reported from the northern and central provinces of Italy. There were four deaths from sunstroke at Milan yesterday.

# APPROPRIATIONS.

## Statement by Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee.

Washington, July 2.—Chairman Cannon, of the house appropriations committee, yesterday presented a statement of the appropriations made at the present session of congress, showing a total of $750,063,837, not including the large amounts that will be required for the isthmian canal, and public buildings and river and harbor contracts. In his statement Mr. Cannon says in part:

"An analysis of this table shows that the total estimated expenditures forecasted by the executive departments, aggregated $776,348,318; that the total appropriations made, exclusive of $50,130,000 toward an isthmian canal, aggregate $750,063,837."

After giving in detail the appropriations under each bill, Mr. Cannon says:

"It is not inappropriate here to advert to the fact that the expenditures for the past two fiscal years, 1900 and 1901, show that during that period there has been applied to the sinking fund more than $13,000,000, a sum far greater than the law actually requires, and which exceeds the whole amount applied to the extinguishment of the public debt during all of the nine fiscal years, from 1892 to 1899.

"During the four years of President Cleveland's last administration, from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, only $13,400,047 was applied to the payment of the public debt, while during the same period that administration issued bonds to the extent of $262,315,400 in order to raise money wherewith to pay current expenses and maintain the public credit. An analysis of the table which I submit shows that the appropriations made in the regular annual bills, for ordinary expenses of the government, payable during the fiscal year 1903, aggregate $595,502,705, which, together with the sums carried under permanent appropriations, and exclusive of the amounts required by the sinking fund, makes a total of $665,423,925. In the nature of things, and in the light of past experience, this entire sum will never be expended, but will probably be reduced in the neighborhood of ten per cent. The revenues of the government, as now estimated, on the basis of the revenue reduction legislation enacted at this session, amount to $640,520,630. The expenditures to be made under the appropriations of this session will not exceed $600,000,000, or a sum approximating $40,000,000 less than the revenues which we expect to derive under the revenue laws as revised by this congress.

Mr. Cannon explains why he does not include the Panama canal appropriation in his statement.

Representative Livingston (Ga.), the ranking Democrat of the appropriations committee, submitted a statement showing, with the inclusion of the isthmian canal, river and harbors and other prospective expenditures, appropriation of over one billion dollars during the past session. His statement says in part:

"The direct appropriations made at this session of congress, including the isthmian canal appropriation, reach the astounding aggregate of $800,193,837. To this sum should be added the further amount of $259,373,215 to include contracts authorized to be entered into in addition to the specific appropriations which are made. These contract authorizations are in the nature of promissory notes of the government, issued by this session of congress, to be met and liquidated in the future and constitute as much a part of the appropriations chargeable to this session as are the specific appropriations made, and which are to be expended, not at once, but throughout the coming fiscal year. The two sums aggregate $1,059,577,052.

"The appropriation, including authorized contracts, of this session, exceed those, including contracts, of the last session by $270,798,102. The last session of the 53d congress, for the fiscal year 1896, was Democratic in both branches, and the government was administered by Mr. Cleveland. It therefore affords fair ground for the purposes of comparison. The difference between the total then and now amounts to the startling sum of $558,881,767, or more than as much again as it required to conduct the affairs of government under a Democratic congress and executive."

Washington, July 2.—Just before the senate adjourned finally yesterday, Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, presented a statement showing the total appropriations for the session by bills, as follows:

Agriculture, $5,208,960; army, $91,530,136; diplomatic and consular, $1,957,925; District of Columbia, $8,647,526; fortifications, $7,298,955; Indian, $9,143,902; legislative, $25,398,381; military academy, $2,627,324; navy, $78,678,962; pensions, $139,842,230; postoffice, $138,416,598; river and harbor, $26,726,442 (exclusive of contracts authorized); sundry civil, $60,125,359; deficiencies, $28,639,911; miscellaneous, $2,600,000; isthmian canal, $50,130,000; permanent annual appropriations, $125,921,220; grand total, $800,193,837. The total last year was $730,338,675.

# AMNESTY.

## President's Proclamation Read at Manila on the 4th.

Manila, July 5.—President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation was read here in English and Spanish, from a flag-draped stand on the Luneta, after a parade of 6,000 Americans and Filipinos.

Arthur Ferguson, secretary to Governor Taft, read the proclamation in the presence of a small gathering, the heat having dispersed the crowd when the parade ended. The prisoners freed by the proclamation, estimated to number 600, were released without ceremony. Many military prisoners had previously been freed. Aguinaldo remained in the house which has sheltered him since his captivity. He is expected to visit friends briefly and then depart on a trip. His destination is not announced. The exiles on the Island of Guam are expected to return here on a special steamer.

The observance of the national holiday was general. The city was decorated and the ships were flying all their flags. The celebration was typically American, even to the firecrackers. Acting Governor Wright and General Chaffee reviewed the procession and Captain Crossfield delivered an oration. He defended the American policy in the Philippines, predicted the ultimate complete acceptance of American institutions by the Filipinos, and denounced the critics of the Philippine policy.

There were athletic games and racing in the afternoon; and there were fireworks and illuminations at night.

The military have surrendered control of Batangas province to the civil authorities and with Laguna province organized and General Cailles appointed governor, every province in Luzon is now under civil government.

## TUNNEL CAVED IN.

Minerva, O., July 2.—With a rumbling and grinding that could be heard for miles the tunnel on the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling railway, near here, caved in its entire length early to-day. Work was commenced some time ago to make a cut of the hill and some of it had been accomplished. A few of the men had gone to work this morning and a hundred men were preparing to go in when, without warning, the entire hill settled down on the tracks. Just how many men were caught and injured is not known, but all the doctors from here have been taken to the scene. Traffic on the road will be stopped for quite a while as a result of the disaster.

# AMERICAN PRESS.

## Census Report on Printing and Publishing Industry.

Washington, July 2.—The census bureau has issued its report on printing and publishing in the United States for the census year 1900, showing a capital of $292,517,072 invested in the 22,312 establishments reporting for the industry. This sum represents only the live capital utilized and the value of the land, buildings, tools, machinery and implements. The value of the products of the industry is returned at $547,055,050, to produce which involved an outlay of $36,090,719 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; $84,249,889 for wages, $55,897,529 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and $86,856,290 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel.

A feature of the report is an extended account of the operations of the Associated Press, showing the great development of news gathering methods during the past two decades. Almost the entire chapter on newsgathering organizations is devoted to a history and detailed description of the work of the Associated Press, which, the report says, was the leading organization in 1880, and now "is far in the lead of the newsgathering associations of the United States." The report says that the Associated Press now has about seven hundred members, more than half of which are afternoon dailies, and serves about 2,500 daily and weekly papers in addition. Most of the papers served are in the United States, but there are fifty or more in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico. In its regular news service the Associated Press now uses 9,345 miles of leased wire by day and 20,467 miles by night. The annual revenues derived from assessments levied on the newspapers served exceed $1,900,000, and the number of words daily received and transmitted at each of the more important offices is now more than 50,000, or the equivalent of 35 columns of an average newspaper.

For gathering foreign news the Associated Press has contract relations with various news agencies with which it exchanges news.

Of all newspaper and periodical establishments over 63 per cent were owned by individuals, 20 per cent by partnerships, and only 17 per cent by corporations. The total number of wage earners has increased only 10 per cent since 1890, but the value of products increased 24 per cent. There was a much greater increase relatively among women wage earners than men. Of the total value of products advertising formed 43 per cent, subscriptions and sales 36 per cent, and book and job printing, including miscellaneous products, 21 per cent.

The total circulation, per issue, of dailies was enough to supply one for every five inhabitants, and weeklies and monthlies one to every two inhabitants. Over 1,250,000,000 pounds of paper were used during 1900, of which almost 78 per cent was consumed for newspapers.

## VEST'S VISION.

Washington, July 7.—United States Senator George Graham Vest was falsely reported as going blind. Although Senator Vest is now 73 years old he is of as keen sight and clear an eye as any

man of his age in the country. The senator is now serving his fourth term as the representative of Missouri in the national legislature. He has been in public life since 1860, in which year he first took his seat as a member of the Missouri legislature. He was born in Frankfort, Ky., and was graduated from Centre College in 1848. He removed to Missouri in 1853 and settled at Sweet Springs, where he still lives.

## NEW YORK FOR ROOSEVELT

New York, July 7.—Senator Thomas Platt, on his first Sunday of the season at Manhattan Beach, said some surprising things in a political way yesterday. He was asked if New York Republicans, in their coming state convention, would follow the example of other states which had endorsed President Roosevelt's administration and declared in favor of his renomination in 1904.

"It is a little premature," Senator Platt replied, "to discuss such a thing now, but I feel safe in saying that the next Republican state convention will endorse not only the Republican administration, but Roosevelt as well, the same as several states have done."

## AGUINALDO TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES

New York, July 7.—According to announcement made here, says a Boston dispatch to the World, Aguinaldo is coming to the United States, and his departure from Manila for San Francisco is expected, it is said, at any time. He will come direct to Boston to join his former secretary, Sixto Lopez, and will then start on a tour, delivering a series of lectures on conditions in the islands and making a plea for the independence of his countrymen.

Manila, July 7.—As a result of the proclamation of amnesty of July 4, the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house where Aguinaldo lived in Manila, and Lieutenant Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, brought the Filipino to see General Chaffee. It was the first meeting of the American general and the leader of the Filipino revolution. Lieutenant William E. McKinley, of the Ninth cavalry, acted as interpreter.

Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased, and General Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of any American discourtesy or harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had no such complaint to make.

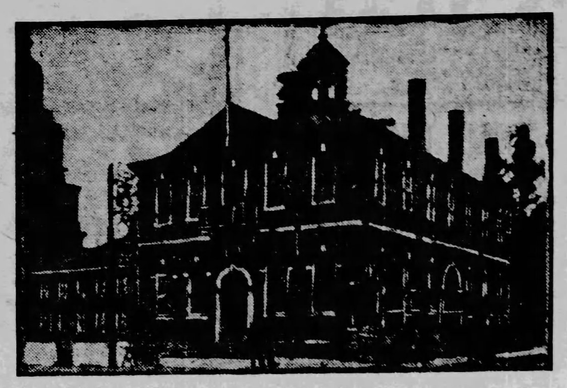
### Mitchell Refuses to Discuss Strike.

New York, July 7.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, who arrived in this city last night, said to-day that the purpose of his visit was to see some friends who are to sail for Europe to-morrow.

"Is it your purpose to see certain persons with a view of settling the strike, or for the purpose of effecting a compromise?" was asked.

"I shall decline to discuss the strike," replied Mr. Mitchell.

# HISTORIC CONGRESS HALL BEING NOW RESTORED



Philadelphia, July 7.—Work has been begun upon the restoration of the historic old building, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, in this city. It is the intention to make it as nearly as possible as it was in 1776, when the first senate and house of representatives of the United States met there. The work is being done under the supervision of architects employed by the city, and $7,000 will be expended upon it. In this building the first congress met, and Washington and Adams were there inaugurated Presidents of the United States.

## FLOODS IN NEW YORK.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7.—A message received here last night from Belfast, below Portageville, on the Rochester branch of the Pennsylvania, says the flood there equaled the deluge in the year of the Johnstown flood. Loss of life had been reported, but the message made no mention of any casualties.

A terrific rain and wind storm swept over New York, yesterday; rivers and creeks rose rapidly, overflowing their banks and sweeping away houses and barns and live stock. The loss will reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Telegraph and telephone wires are down and communication with the small towns in Wyoming, Niagara and Cattaraugus counties is difficult to establish. This city was not in the path of the storm.

At the office of the Erie railway the following statement was given to the Associated Press:

"On our main line between Buffalo and Hornellsville our east-bound tracks was slightly damaged between Dale and Warsaw and our west-bound track between Swains and Canaseraga. We are getting our trains through at these points by using a single track. We expect to have both tracks opened for traffic this afternoon."

At the office of the Pennsylvania it was stated that all of their lines were opened except the Rochester division, Hinsdale to Rochester.

### Ruin in the Mohawk Valley.

Utica, N. Y., July 7.—The Mohawk river has risen above its banks from Rome eastward and water now covers thousands of acres of heavy grass ready to harvest and all the bottom lands devoted to mixed farming.

In some places in the Mohawk valley farmers have lost nearly all the crop of this year from high water.

## THE MINNESOTA TICKET.

St. Paul, Minn., July 2.—The Republican convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor, Samuel Van Sant, Winona, renominated; lieutenant governor, Ray W. Jones, Hennepin county; secretary of state, Peter E. Hanson; state auditor, Samuel G. Iverson; state treasurer, J. H. Block, Nicollet county; attorney general, W. B. Douglas, Clay county; clerk of the supreme court, C. A. Pidgeon, Wright county; railroad commissioner, C. F. Staples, Dakota county.

The most of the nominating was by acclamation, and for auditor and clerk of the supreme court only one ballot was needed for each. For the clerkship, the result of the first ballot was very close. Four candidates were pretty evenly divided in the vote, but changes began to Reese, the present incumbent, and also to Pidgeon, the latter getting the most of them, until Reese himself suggested the motion of making the nomination unanimous.

The fight of the convention was not over with the nomination of the ticket. The committee on platform had spent the entire afternoon considering the platform and listening to the arguments of a few delegates who wanted to change it from what had been agreed upon early in the day. A few changes were made, the principal one being the more specific endorsement of President Roosevelt for reelection and the addition of a paragraph on the labor question.

After a brief but lively debate, the platform as reported by the committee was adopted.

## NEW LEADER PROPOSED.

New York, July 7.—Hugh John Grant is prominently mentioned for the leadership of Tammany. He was born in New York City in 1855, and is a graduate of Columbia Law School. He began his

political career as an alderman in 1883 and was defeated for the mayoralty in 1884. From 1886 to 1888 he was sheriff, and he was mayor from 1888 to 1892. He had charge of Van Wyck's canvass in 1897, and for some time he has been more than a possibility for the leadership of Tammany. At present he is abroad.

### No Necessity for Arbitration.

Washington, July 7.—The state department officials fail to see any reason for a reference to The Hague tribunal of the pending proposition to acquire the Danish West Indies, saying there are no points of difference between the governments of the United States and Denmark, the only obstruction being found in the internal government at Denmark which would not properly carry itself before the tribunal. It is confident that the Danish rigsdag will approve the treaty next September, and having been already ratified by the United States senate, the annexation will be completed.

## KNOX AND THE TRUSTS.

Pittsburg, July 7.—Philander C. Knox, attorney general of the United States, has received congratulations and commendation from hundreds of friends on his efforts in enforcing the anti-trust law, and especially since the praise bestowed upon his labors by the President in his Fourth of July address here. Mr.

Knox was made a member of the cabinet by President McKinley at the beginning of his second administration. President Roosevelt gladly retained him and quickly began to seek his advice in questions concerning the enforcement of laws governing corporations. Mr. Knox has been a corporation lawyer almost from the first days of his practice, and for many years he has been the recognized head of the Pittsburg bar, his firm having had among its clients the Carnegie company. He is a native of Pennsylvania and is now in his fiftieth year. He was educated at Mount Union College at Alliance, O., and after studying law with H. B. Swope, then United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar in 1875 and made an assistant district attorney. That office is the only one of a political character he ever held until President McKinley claimed his services for the department of justice. He is a member of most of the Pittsburg and several New York and Philadelphia clubs.

## CHIEF JUSTICE DEAD.

Columbus, O., July 7.—Chief Justice Williams, of the Ohio supreme court, died at his home in this city yesterday of diabetes, aged 65 years. He had served on the supreme bench about sixteen years. He recently declined a renomination on account of failing health. Prior to his election to the supreme bench he served two terms as circuit judge.

## VANDERBILT'S GIFT TO YALE

New Haven, Conn., July 7.—A gift from Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of New York, to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, was announced today by Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, director of the school. Mr. Vanderbilt is a graduate of the school in the class of 1876. His gift is for the establishment of a dormitory system for the scientific school and includes an extensive and valuable tract of land in the square bounded by Wall, Temple, Colle and Grove streets, and also a dormitory building to be erected. Real estate men estimate the money value of the donation at full half a million dollars.

## STRIKE SOON ENDED.

Providence, R. I., July 7.—Having voted, after a strike of two months' duration, to return to work, the motormen and conductors of the United Traction Company here lost no time to-day in making application for their old places. At the offices of the company the men found less than 100 vacancies for about 400 or 500 applicants. The railroad officials had announced their intention of re-employing only as many of its old men as were needed, without displacing those who had been taken on during the strike. The number required to-day were taken back, and others were placed on the waiting list.

In Pawtucket the strikers have refused to abide by the decision of the street railway employes' union, and they will not return at present. The strike began early in May, when the Union Traction company, being compelled to reduce the hours of its employes under a new labor law, refused to grant the demand of the men for the same pay as was received for the longer day.

## FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 5.—At 11 o'clock last night a frightful accident happened on the Mountain Lake railway, an electric road running about five miles north of Gloversville, to a resort. Two cars were coming down the grade, one behind the other. The motorman lost control of the rear car and it ran into the first car, telescoping it. The car ran for some distance on the track, and then left it, and overturning, fell on the passengers, who were crushed underneath. Eleven were killed and thirty-three injured. There were 70 passengers in each car.

### Secretary Shaw's Vacation.

Washington, July 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, has gone to a small place on Lake Champlain, near Burlington, Vt., where Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Shaw will spend the remainder of the summer. The secretary will be with them about a week. He will then return to Washington, but expects to rejoin them later.

# SINGULAR CASE.

## A Bride of Four Months Robs Husband and Elopes.

Philadelphia, July 3.—Accused of theft, Mrs. Ailene O'Malley, wife of Professor Austin O'Malley, an instructor in the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., is a prisoner in the city hall. In another cell is William Hering, son of a New York stock broker, who is accused of complicity in the robbery and of trying to elope with Mrs. O'Malley. Prof. O'Malley is ill in St. Agnes, hospital, suffering from arsenical poisoning, said to have been contracted by eating canned goods at his home in South Bend.

Mrs. O'Malley is the daughter of a New York stock broker named Ellis, who is the business partner of Hering's father. The accused couple were arraigned in the Central station and held in $1,200 bail for a further hearing on July 10.

Mrs. O'Malley is 24 years of age, a brunette of striking appearance. Hering has lived with his parents in a fashionable section of New York city at 14 Morningside Heights. He is 20 years old and is a youth of education and distinguished bearing.

He was arrested while waiting for Mrs. O'Malley in Broad street station. Mrs. O'Malley was taken into custody as she was leaving the house of her brother-in-law, Dr. Joseph O'Malley, 2228 South Broad street.

When Mrs. O'Malley was searched several pieces of jewelry, alleged to be the property of Dr. O'Malley and his wife, but part of which is claimed as Mrs. Ailene O'Malley's personal belongings, were found. Several pawn tickets, which she snatched from her corsage, tore to pieces and flung out of a window, were pasted together and found to represent pledges for two articles of jewelry pawned for $150.

Lieut. Tomlinson says the woman prisoner acknowledged that on June 22 she took a diamond sunburst and a pin with a diamond center, belonging to Mrs. O'Malley, her sister-in-law, and a gold pencil the property of Dr. O'Malley, at whose home she was staying since she came here with her husband.

South Bend, Ind., July 3.—Professor and Mrs. Austin O'Malley are well known in this city, where they have made their home since their marriage in New York, March 1 last. Mrs. O'Malley is a graduate of St. Mary's academy, and was one of the leaders of her class at that institution. It was while attending school here that she met Professor O'Malley, who is instructor in English literature at Notre Dame.

Professor O'Malley is a native of Philadelphia. He was a graduate from St. John's college at Fordham, N. Y., and later took a course in medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia. He holds degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy conferred by Georgetown university, of doctor of medicine conferred by the University of Berlin and of doctor of laws conferred by Notre Dame.

After the honeymoon he and his wife settled here, but recently they went to Philadelphia, because of the illness of the professor and his desire to be treated there by his brother. Professor O'Malley contracted ptomaine poisoning from eating deviled ham, and this ailment was followed by paralysis.

## TRAIN HELD UP.

Joliet, Ill., July 4.—As a result of the hold-up on the Rock Island road last night the Joliet police have in custody Charles Nesler. He clambed over the tender of the engine and told the engineer and fireman that they must stop the train under penalty of death. Nesler, however, is believed to have been the unwilling accomplice of the robbers, as he obeyed their commands at the point of a revolver. In the event of the capture of the thieves he will make a good witness.

According to Nesler's story only two robbers were concerned, though the detectives think there were more. He is about 22 years old of frank appearance and intelligence, and claims to be of respectable parents. He says he went to Niles Center recently to visit a cousin. Last night he started home, and, having no funds, was beating his way, taking the train at Chicago.

At Englewood he climbed on the bumpers back of the tender and had scarcely secured this position when two men also climbed up. They said nothing in particular until Midlothian station was reached. Then one of the men climbed over the end of the tender upon the coal and ordered Nesler to follow. Both men had adjusted black masks to their faces. At the point of a revolver Nesler was told to go forward to the cab and tell the engineer to stop the train half a mile beyond. Thoroughly frightened he did so. The engineer and fireman regarded the request as a joke and laughed.

"Look up there," said Nesler. The trainmen did so, and saw two revolvers pointing toward them.

"This is no joke," said one robber. "Stop the train, or I'll kill you."

The engineer shut off the steam and brought the train to a standstill near the Dupont switch. The engine crew were taken back under guard. Nesler being commanded to remain in the cab and keep quiet. Demand was made on the express messenger and baggageman to open the door of their car under threats to blow it up. The door was opened, and the robbers rushed in.

A struggle ensued, and Messenger Lane was shot in the groin. The robbers attempted to open the through safe, but were unsuccessful. The local safe, however, was forced open.

## BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 7.—Fire yesterday destroyed the buildings at 305 to 313 Wabash avenue, causing a loss aggregating over $325,000. For a time the fire threatened widespread destruction, as it was only through the most strenuous efforts of the firemen that the flames were prevented from spreading to the department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., fronting on State street, and separated from the burning buildings by only a narrow alley.

## OKLAHOMA BULL FIGHTS.

Lawton,

# KING INSISTED ON CORONATION

## Event to Take Place Early in August.

### Court at Buckingham Palace Not to Be Broken Up Until After the Crowning of Edward.

London, July 8.—The news that the coronation of King Edward was to be held before the middle of August was published in America before it was known here. But the London Times and other papers confirm the announcement. From the same source it is learned to-day that the pressing forward of the coronation was due to the personal insistence of the king. His doctors were at first opposed to such an early date but the king declined to agree to any other plans until he is crowned and the doctors, finally realizing that more danger was likely to arise in opposing his majesty on this point, agreed to it. They now see the king was right and that it will be far better for him to get through the turmoil of the coronation as soon as possible than to have it hanging over him for months. King Edward has determined not to break up the court at Buckingham palace until after the coronation. He may go on board his yacht for a few days' cruise but he is more likely to remain in London till the affair is over and then take a prolonged holiday.

# THE KING'S GUESTS

## Royal Dinner Given to a Half Million Slum Dwellers.

London, July 5.—Half a million of London's slum dwellers were King Edward's guests this afternoon. They were scattered in about 400 halls, schools and parks in various numbers, the greatest number of the royal beneficiaries being at Stepney, where no less than 45,000 enjoyed a dinner such as they seldom partake of. At every gathering was read a message from the king signed by his private secretary, to the poor, sent through the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, as follows:

"Buckingham Palace, July 5,—11:20 a. m. I am commanded by the king to inform your lordship that his majesty and the queen had intended visiting some of his coronation dinners to-day, and he deeply regrets that his illness prevents their doing so. The king had deputed members of his family to represent him at as many of these dinners as possible. I am further commanded by the king to express his hope that his guests are enjoying themselves and passing a happy day."

The principal dinner was at Fulham where Sir Thomas Lipton, who organized the whole feast, did the honors of the day to 14,000 of the poor aided by a host of titled and untitled volunteers, including Timothy L. Woodruff, lieutenant governor of New York; Vice Commodore Bourne, of the New York Yacht Club, and other Americans who handed around plates of beef and pudding or filled their mugs with an enthusiasm emblematic of the whole spirit of the occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales paid their first visit to Fulham. They entered the park of the bishop's palace through a triumphial arch and were received by the mayor of Fulham, Sir Thomas Lipton, and others. Their royal highnesses were enthusiastically greeted by an immense band of scholars who sang "God Save the King."

The Prince and Princess alighted and walked among the marquee where the guests were assembled around two and one-half miles of tables evincing the utmost interest in everything. At the head of the table in the central marquee the royal party stopped and the Prince of Wales read this morning's bulletin regarding the King's health. This was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering. Before leaving the Prince of Wales expressed to the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Foley Ingram, and Sir Thomas Lipton, his great satisfaction at the completeness of the arrangements, and emphasized his regret at the fact that the King was unable to be present.

This was a sample of all the other dinners, which were followed in every case by variety shows, upwards of 1,500 operatic, theatrical and musical artists and 418 pianists giving their services for the occasion. During the course of the afternoon a second message from the King was read at the various gatherings saying his majesty was very glad to feel that they were his guests and hoping that they all would be happy and comfortable and spend a pleasant afternoon. Accompanying the Prince and Princess of Wales were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Argyle, Princess Henry of Batenburg, Princess Christian of Schlewig-Holstein and the Duchess of Albany.

### DEWINDT AND HARDING.

Nome, Alaska, June 19, via San Francisco, July 4.—Captain Cottle, of the whaler William Baylies, who arrived from the north to-day, reports succoring Harry Dewindt and his companion, George Harding, who were in distress on the shore of Bering Sea. Dewindt and Harding left Paris last December, intending to make an overland journey across Asia to America via the Bering Straits. They traveled to Yakutsk in Siberia and proceeded thence by reindeer team to Mijni Kolyminsk, the two most northerly settlements in Russia, and from there they traveled a distance of more than 1,500 miles onward.

Captain Cottle found the two explorers at Whadyluk, an uninhabited country which is visited occasionally by passing whalers. Dewindt and Harding were in a sorry plight. They had a terrible trip across the country, their provisions were almost gone and they had reached the coast only to find that the ice had gone out of the straits and that it was impossible to accomplish the perilous feat of crossing Bering Straits on the ice. The captain supplied them with provisions, and states that he believes that they will make their way across in a native skin-boat.

### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Tokio, Japan, July 4.—Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, cousin of the czar, has been accorded an imposing reception on the occasion of his visit here. The newspapers are discussing its significance, and insist that the objects of Russia and the allied powers (Great Britain and Japan) are identical, namely the preservation of peace and the promotion of the commerce of the Orient, and that Russia and Japan are especially drawn together by the identity of their commercial and industrial interests.

### FOREIGN PRISONERS.

The Hague, July 2.—The foreign office here has received a notification from the British government to the effect that the prisoners of war of foreign nationality will not be liberated until all the Boers are repatriated with the exception of those who defray their own passages. The latter can secure their release forthwith, but they must not go back to South Africa.

Boston anti-imperialists announce that Aguinaldo will soon come to America and are planing a lecture tour of the country for him.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Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.


# FRAIR LANDS.

## Note Submitted to Vatican Regarding Their Purchase.

Rome, July 4.—Major Porter delivered the note on the Friar lands personally to Cardinal Rampolla, who conversed cordially with him at some length, expressing the hope that the negotiations would be concluded in time to permit Judge Taft to leave Rome July 23. The pope read the original note which was immediately manifolded for the benefit of the committee of cardinals having charge of the matter. The note covers 14 typewritten pages. It begins with acknowledging the vatican's note of June 21, and says he, Judge Taft, is pleased that the vatican approves of the sending to Rome of a representative of the President with the object of arriving at a satisfactory agreement on the questions in dispute and to see that the general views of the vatican are in harmony with those of Secretary Root, although on one of the important questions, namely, that of the religious orders there appears to be a difference regarding the methods to be adopted to remove the admitted difficulty.

Answering the vatican's note proposing to have the new apostolic delegate at Manila settle the question of the religious orders, Judge Taft remarks:

"Thus would be lost the advantages expected from a direct contract clearly determining the principal lines upon which co-operation between the state and church may be assured."

The note proposes:

The purchase of the land of the Dominicans and Augustinia at a price to be determined upon by five arbitrators, two to be chosen by the United States, two by the vatican and one by a neutral—say the British governor of India. The arbitrators to meet in Manila not later than Jan. 1, 1903, examine witnesses and visit the land.

The judgment of the majority to be accepted.

The price to be paid in Mexican dollars, one-third immediately, a third in nine months, and a third in eighteen months, with interest at 4½ per cent.

Payment to be made to a person chosen by the vatican.

The former Spanish crown lands now in possession of the American government on which there are ecclesiastical buildings, to be handed over to an ecclesiastical official appointed by the vatican.

The ordinary courts to decide concerning the land retained by the church, but claimed by the municipalities.

It is hoped that when an apostolic representative competent to represent the Holy See is sent to the Philippines he will be able to determine what property used by charitable institutions belong to the church and which to the state. Cases of disagreement shall be submitted to arbitration of the same arbitrators, who shall decide the San Jose foundation case now pending before the supreme court of the Philippines.

The United States to pay an indemnity for the buildings used by American troops. But nothing is to be paid until the title deeds are in the hands of the Philippine government.

All Friars of the four orders shall withdraw within two years of the first payment. A small number are to continue during that time to look after the schools and universities but all of them must go, half during nine months from the first payment and half eighteen months later, not including Friars who have not raised the hostility of the natives and who remained in their parishes after the revolution of 1898 till now, except those in Manila. No Spanish friars may be substituted for those withdrawn.

The churches, schools and universities may be directed by Spanish clergy or orders other than those withdrawn or by clergy of the same orders who are not Spanish. It is necessary to convince the Filipinos that the ancient regime of the Spanish friars is finished.

The note reminds the vatican that the orders still publish a paper in Manila, which is anti-American and anti-Philippine but pro-Spanish and that the orders possess property in Manila to the value of nearly six million Mexican dollars, while that of the Catholic church is only valued at three and a half million Mexican dollars. This is very significant as the orders have also a large capital at interest besides the land which it is now proposed the government should purchase.

To reach the desired object, the best thing is to prevent any member of the four withdrawing orders, without distinction of nationality, from being sent to the islands. Nothing will so calm the people and produce harmony between the church and the government as the certainty given by contract that the friars shall leave at a fixed date, shall not return and shall not exercise an influence from Manila over the priests in the parishes. In view of these facts it is hoped that the vatican will accept the propositions.

The note ends with calling the attention of the vatican to the clause regarding religious teaching in the public schools, saying that Judge Taft's instructions prevent further discussion of the matter. It also calls the attention of Cardinal Rampolla to the sixteenth section of the general law for Philippine schools, a copy of which is enclosed.

The note is accompanied by the kind of contract which Judge Taft proposes should be signed.

### CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Buenos Ayres, July 2.—A conspiracy against the life of the President of Uruguay, Dr. Cuestas, has been discovered here in a curious manner. Carlos Paggini was found dead in a street of this city. The police were investigating the case when they received an communication saying that Paggini was the chief conspirator against the life of Cuestas. The communication further said that the police would find in Paggini's dwelling 24 kilos of dynamite. This statement proved true.

It is understood that Paggini backed out at the last moment in the conspiracy to assassinate President Cuestas and that one of his fellow-conspirators killed him to prevent a disclosure of the plot.

### RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

London, July 2.—When questioned in the house of commons to-day on the subject of the collection of Likin and other duties by the Russian administration at New Chwang, Manchuria, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Lord Cranborne, said that Great Britain had not protested against the action taken because his majesty's government had been notified that negotiations were proceeding for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and it was expected that Manchuria would shortly be restored to Chinese control.

#### Autumn Session of Parliament.

London, July 7.—In the house of commons this afternoon A. J. Balfour, the government leader, announced that an autumn session of Parliament would be necessary, beginning about the middle of October, and that the house would adjourn early in August.

# WHERE THE EMPEROR DINED THE KING OF FINANCE

Kiel, July 8.—The gossip about the recent visit of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his American friends to the imperial yacht club here, where Mr. Morgan was entertained by Emperor William, has received fresh fuel by the sneering references to the meeting made by the Vienna papers. Mr. Morgan expected to be in Paris to-day. He went from here to Berlin and the trip was made in a saloon carriage usually used by members of the royal family, which was obtained for Mr. Morgan by Herr Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line. Accompanying Mr. Morgan were Clement A. Griscom, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins and several ladies, including Miss Wetmore. The party were guests of Herr Ballin until they reached Berlin. The party broke up there, Mr. Morgan proceeding to Potsdam, and so on to Paris.

J. Pierpont Morgan while in Berlin saw none of the financial personages of the city. He spent his time looking over palaces and museums. Before his departure for Paris Mr. Morgan sent a telegram to Emperor William thanking him for his courtesy and for the special opportunities given him to see the royal collections.

### YOUNG ASTOR PROPOSES.

London, July 2.—Young Waldorf Astor has proposed for the hand of Lady Edith Villiers. She is the daughter of the Earl of Clarendon and is one of the most popular young women in British society. Her father, Edward Hyde Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, is the fifth of his title, so that it would appear that William Waldorf Astor's son aims at a high social mark. Lady Edith's mother is the daughter of the third Earl of Northampton.

LADY EDITH VILLIERS

### SCARED AGAIN.

London, July 3.—Excitement has been caused in Liverpool by reports pointing to the Americanization of the leading local provision firms. The shareholders of Fowler Brothers, one of the largest wholesale concerns, have received circulars inviting them to confirm a provisional agreement to sell their business to Gustavus Franklin Swift, president of Swift & Company, of Chicago. The agreement with Mr. Swift was made by Anderson Fowler, of New York, and includes the sale of the company's interests in the stock yards and warehouse company of Chicago and the packing company of Kansas. Among the conditions is a provision providing for the liquidation and dissolution of Fowler Brothers.

### BRITISH HONOR FOR TELEPHONE INVENTOR

Minneapolis, July 8.—The London Society of Fine Arts has awarded to Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C., its 1902 medal. Mr. Bell, who is here in attendance on the national educational convention, received word of the honor last night. The decoration is known as the Prince Albert medal, and each award requires the concurrence of the Prince of Wales. Selection is made each year of a person who has distinguished himself in promoting art, manufactures or commerce. Dr. Bell is the fourth American to receive the medal. Capt. James B. Eads, Thomas A. Edison and David Edwin Hughes having been selected for the honor heretofore.

### INVASION OF BRITAIN NOT AT ALL LIKELY

Berlin, July 8.—The North German Gazette reviews a number of pamphlets treating upon Germany's sea power and the possibility of an invasion of Great Britain and concludes:

"Such ideas are fantastic. England's fleet will remain the greatest in the world. It is quite impossible to land an army in England of sufficient force, unless her navy is destroyed. The remarks of such pamphlets are outbursts from the German feeling of sea power. They cause a very delightful sensation, but facts must be correctly measured or else there is danger of illusions being indulged in."

### DE WINDT PICKED UP.

San Francisco, Cal., July 3.—News brought by the steamer St. Paul from the Arctic, says the English explorer, Harry De Windt, and his party, were picked up on the Siberian coast, probably at India Point, by the United States revenue cutter Thetis, under the command of Captain Healey, about the middle of June. De Windt is attempting to go from Paris to New York, via the eastern route.

#### Astronomer Dead.

Paris, July 5.—Herve A. E. A. Faye, the astronomer, is dead. He was the oldest member of the academy of sciences, and was born in 1814.

#### Cholera in Manchuria.

Berlin, July 7.—It is announced here in a dispatch from Port Arthur that cholera is spreading in Manchuria, and that the mortality rate is very great. Out of 936 cases at Inkau, 334 were fatal.

#### Treaty With Spain.

Madrid, July 3.—The treaty of trade, commerce and amnity between the United States and Spain was signed today.

### BOER GENERALS.

London, July 4.—A special dispatch from Marseilles says that Generals Botha, DeWet and Delarey have started on their journey from South Africa to Europe.

# CHAMBERLAIN'S BAD WOUND

## British Colonial Secretary Obliged to Cancel Engagements.

London, July 8.—Mr. Chamberlain's injuries from his cab accident, although not dangerous, are likely to detain him in the house for the remainder of the week. He has already cancelled his engagements until next Thursday and it is extremely doubtful if he will be permitted to attend the coronation banquet to be held in the Guild hall Friday or the reception to Lord Kitchener Saturday on his return from South Africa.

The colonial secretary has a crescent-shaped cut across the forehead, three inches long and penetrating to the bone. Pieces of broken glass were found embedded in the wound. There was no concussion but the bone is bruised. Mr. Chamberlain also sustained a slighter cut under the right eye.

Upon finding that he must remain in the hospital, the patient asked if he might be placed somewhere where he could smoke. He was thereupon carried to a room on the next floor. Mr. Chamberlain treats the matter of his accident lightly. He has informed a political friend that he hopes to resume his official duties Friday.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales have sent messages of inquiry to Charing Cross hospital.

### OHIO ODD FELLOWS' ANNUAL MEETING

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Dayton, O., July 8.—This city is in the hands of the Odd Fellows and their families and friends, who are here from all parts of the state for the annual meeting of the grand encampment and the meetings of auxiliary bodies.

The visitors began arriving yesterday, every train bringing its full quota, and when the meeting was opened at 9 o'clock this morning the attendance reached far into the hundreds.

After welcoming addresses by Mayor Snyder and others, the grand encampment went into executive session. The session did not last long, however, as an early adjournment was taken to permit the members to enjoy the hospitality of their Dayton brethren in a trolley ride to the Soldiers' home and other places of interest in and about the city. Features of entertainment occupy the afternoon and evening, but to-morrow it is expected that the entire day will be given up to the business of the meeting. The city is elaborately decorated with emblems of the order in honor of the visitors.

### THREAD-MAKER CLARK IS DEAD

Newark, N. J., July 8.—Word was received here last night that William Clark, the thread manufacturer, had died in England.

Mr. Clark was one of the largest manufacturers of thread in the world. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1841. He came to this country in 1864 with his brother George, and in a small way began the manufacture of cotton thread in a little building on the banks of the Passaic river in the upper part of this city. From that beginning there grew the great works having a branch in Paisley, Scotland, and covering with immense buildings many acres on both sides of the Passaic in this city. Mr. Clark's second wife and four children survive him.

### SAYS STEEL STOCK IS FULL OF WATER

Trenton, N. J., July 8.—Accompanying the bill in the new suit to restrain the conversion of preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation into bonds, is an affidavit of James H. Lancaster, an expert mechanical engineer, who says he has made a study of the plants of the steel corporation, and he places their value at not more than $500,000,000. It is charged that of those who voted for the conversion many were stock brokers, who held stock on margin for others, and it had no legal right to vote the stock.

### EX-SENATOR DORSEY WEDS IN NEW YORK

New York, July 8.—Former Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, was married yesterday to Miss Laura Bigelow, at Grace church, by the Rev. Dr. William K. Huntington. Mrs. Bigelow, widow of John Bigelow, who was financial agent of the United States government in London for twenty years, gave the bride away. The ceremony was witnessed by a few relatives. After a tour of European cities, they will make their home at Los Angeles, Cal.

#### Transport Floated Again.

Manila, July 8.—The United States transport Salamanca, which went ashore on the Zambales coast, July 3, having on board three companies of the 25th regiment, was floated and has arrived here. She is now discharging her cargo preparatory to being repaired.

# REPLACING STRIKERS

## Freight Handlers in Chicago Likely to Lose.

### Central Union Did Not Sanction the Strike--Much Freight Tied Up.

Chicago, July 8.—The freight handlers' strike, which called out 9,000 men yesterday and seriously curtailed the handling of freight, appeared no nearer settlement this morning than it did yesterday. Chairman Job, of the state board of arbitration, when asked if he had received an answer from the railroads or the men to his offer of arbitration, answered in the negative.

At all the freight houses pickets endeavored to persuade newcomers from taking jobs and sought to lure men away already at work. In the yards of the Illinois Central the men brought in early were at work on perishable freight. They spent the night in sleeping cars brought for the purpose and ate their breakfast in dining cars, mostly of the pattern used on construction trains.

A man familiar with the present trouble said to-day: "If the teamsters come to the aid of the freight handlers they will win; if not, the chances are that they will lose. It is too early for the railways to bring in new men."

This statement is full of meaning in connection with the statements of the officials of the Teamsters' union who have said that the freight handlers proceeded to strike without the sanction of the Chicago Federation of Labor and that therefore they would be allowed to fight out their own salvation.

The jobbing interests of the city are seriously tied up in their shipping departments. Heavily laden trucks which went to the freight houses yesterday were, in many instances, this morning still waiting to be unloaded. The roads, so far, have had little chance of handling anything save perishable freight.

After a protracted meeting the Railway Clerks' union, early to-day, decided that it would not aid the striking freight handlers in any way. When the meeting convened last night a deputation of the strikers presented a request for aid, which the clerks, after a long debate, refused to grant. Even a vote of sympathy with the strikers was refused.

# PRESIDENT NOW AT PLAY

## A Score of Clerks in Office but They Will Go It Alone Mostly.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 8.—A tremendous rain storm kept the President in his Sagamore Hill home early to-day. During the morning hours he was busy in his library with Secretary Cortelyou, attending to a mass of official mail and disposing of some routine departmental matters, which had been transmitted to him from Washington. Weather permitting, the President expects to put in the afternoon playing tennis and rowing with his children.

A rumor gained currency to-day that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, would be here this afternoon, but if he should come it would be on his own responsibility and without having made an engagement to see the President.

It is quite likely that in a week or ten days a conference will be held with the President by Representative Littlefield, of Minnesota, with respect to the anti-trust bill, which Mr. Littlefield is drafting. This interchange of views will be made the basis of the first draft of the measure.

While the executive offices in the town now are in possession of a corps of clerks the President has let it be understood that he will spend little time in them.

### BEVERIDGE DOESN'T WANT VICE PRESIDENCY

Indianapolis, July 8.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in answer to a query as to whether he would be a candidate for vice president in 1904, said:

"I will under no circumstances become a candidate for vice president, and at no time have I been considering the matter. I am content with my work in the senate."

Senator Beveridge said he had heard his name used before in connection with the vice presidency, but he repeated emphatically that he has no idea of becoming a candidate.

Among the senator's callers was W. L. Penfield, solicitor for the state department at Washington, in whose defense incurred the wrath of Senator Bailey.

### CONGRESSMAN OWEN'S ACCOMPLISHED WIFE

Logansport, Ind., July 8.—W. D. Owen, former secretary of state, and congressman from the Eleventh district, was married to Dr. Aimee Haskinson, at Bolivar, Pa., July 4. She was the first woman to practice medicine in Mexico. For years she made her home in Mexico City and practiced in the American colony.

Mr. Owen has large coffee and rubber plantations at Ubero, Isthmus of Tehauntepec. He met his present wife on his trips to this plantations. They will make their home here after September, spending their honeymoon in the White mountains.

### SMALL VOLCANO IN INDIAN TERRITORY

Guthrie, O. T., July 8.—Great excitement has been caused at Tulsa, I. T., owing to the discovery, by surveyors working north of that place, of cracks in the sides of mounds, as though from great pressure underneath. Gas is escaping from the fissures and a continual hissing and roaring can be heard. On the extreme top of the highest hill there has been a small volcano at work, raising up large boulders and tossing them aside. Experts state it is a great oil and gas field and that pressure from a great depth has caused the commotion. The inhabitants of Tulsa are becoming nervous over the state of affairs.

#### Ex-Queen to Take the Veil.

Vienna, July 8.—The Wiener Tagesblatt repeats the old rumor that ex-Queen Natalie of Servia intends to take the veil.

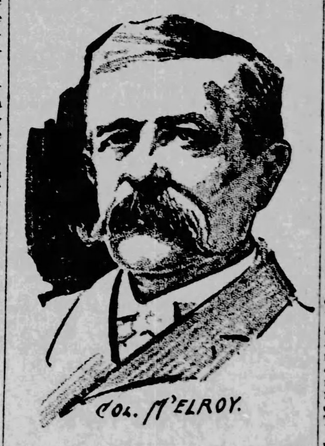
#### Socialist Candidate Nash.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 8.—A state ticket was nominated by the Social Democrats of Minnesota in convention here last night. J. E. Nash, of Minneapolis, being named for governor.

# FORMER TOLEDO MAN A CANDIDATE

## Plenty of Support Is Promised McElroy for G. A. R. Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, July 8.—Col. John McElroy, who has been announced as a candidate for the office of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at its encampment here in October, has already received hundreds of letters from prominent G. A. R. men offering support. He is an old Toledo newspaper man and a past commander of the department of




the Potomac. He was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, in 1846, and was overtaken by the civil war while he was a typesetter at St. Louis. He joined the home guards, removed to Chicago and found employment on the old Evening Post. He afterward served in the army, and was a prisoner in Andersonville. At the close of the war he returned to Chicago and helped to start The Inter Ocean. Later he was managing editor of the Toledo Blade. For nearly twenty years he has lived in Washington, and is at present editor of the National Tribune.

### LIEUTENANT BARNETT JUMPED TO DEATH

Washington, July 8.—The war department is advised that Lieut. Charles R. Barnett, quartermaster's department, committed suicide, July 5, by jumping from a fire escape on the fourth story of a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett had been a patient at a sanitarium for some time, afflicted with suicidal mania. He had an attendant in his room with him. Saturday morning the attendant stepped out of the room for a moment and Colonel Barnett escaped. He ran up to the fourth floor, where the attendant later discovered him, sitting on the outside of a window. The attendant endeavored to coax him back into the building but Colonel Barnett refused to come and jumped. He struck on his side and lived only a few moments after he was picked up. Colonel Barnett's family was at the sanitarium with him.

#### King Edward's Condition.

London, July 8.—The bulletin regarding the condition of King Edward, posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock this morning, says:

"The King's progress is all that can be desired."

#### Horace Greeley's Cousin Dead.

New York, July 8.—John Greeley, a cousin of Horace Greeley, is dead, says a dispatch to the World from Manchaster, N. H. He was 83 years old and lived at Amherst, near the site of the house in which his illustrious cousin was born.

# The Markets.

# REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS

## Too Much Rain In North, Drought In South.

Washington, July 8.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The northern portions of the country east of the Rocky Mountains that suffered from low temperatures during the last half of June have, with the exception of New England, experienced more favorable temperatures. The Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, lake region, middle Atlantic states and New England have received abundant rains, which proved unfavorable in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and portions of the lake region and middle Atlantic states. Drouth continues with increasing severity over a large portion of the central and east gulf districts, and rain is much needed in the south Atlantic, where the week has been unusually warm, with showers over limited areas only. Texas has experienced a week of very favorable temperatures, with scattered showers and more than usual cloudiness, conditions favorable to the preservation of the abundant rainfall of the previous week. The Rocky Mountain plateau and north Pacific coast districts have experienced a week of remarkably low temperatures, with unusual precipitation, much in the form of snow in the northern districts, and general frosts and freezing temperatures in Nevada and Utah. On the north Pacific coast the week was too cool and wet, but in California the conditions were generally favorable.

Under highly favorable temperatures there has been a general improvement in the condition of corn throughout the central valleys and the outlook for this crop in the principal states is encouraging, although in the states of the Missouri valley it has suffered considerably from lack of cultivation, due to excessive moisture. In Kansas the bulk of the crop is laid by and much is silking and earing. In Nebraska corn is rather small, but is growing nicely, although needing cultivation; three-fourths of the crop in Iowa is well cultivated and in normal condition. Notwithstanding the unfavorable effects of heavy rains in Missouri, the outlook in that state is the best in years; in Arkansas, Tennessee, the Ohio valley and the lake region the general outlook is excellent; in the southern states a very poor crop is indicated, and in portions of the central gulf districts the early planted is injured beyond recovery.

The unfavorable harvesting weather of the previous weeks in the states of the lower Missouri valley continued during the past week, although harvesting of winter wheat is now practically finished in that section. Some damage to grain in shock and stack is reported from Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. Harvesting has continued in the Ohio valley under generally favorable conditions; it is practically finished over the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states and has begun in lake region.

On North Pacific coast lodging is extensively reported and harvest will be later than usual but the general outlook continues favorable.

Harvesting continues under favorable conditions in California.

Spring wheat has experienced no unfavorable conditions during the past week. The outlook for this crop is generally very promising.

Harvesting of oats is in progress in the lower Missouri valley. Tennessee and middle Atlantic states and the crop is ripening in the Ohio valley, good yields being reported. In portions of the Missouri and Ohio valleys and upper lake region considerable lodging is reported but the general condition of the crop is promising.

With showers over local areas only and very high temperatures the cotton crop over much the greater portion of the central and eastern districts of cotton belt, has materially deteriorated, especially over the southern portion of the districts named although considering size of plant it is fruiting well and is generally clean. In Tennessee extreme northern Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory the crop continues in promising condition, although is needing cultivating and making too much weed in portions of Arkansas. In Texas cotton shows further improvement and is making good healthy growth, except in the southwestern and northwestern counties, where it is at a standstill. While the plant is small it is spreading nicely and fruiting satisfactorily, and but few reports of shedding and boll weevil are received.

Tobacco has made very favorable progress, except in the Carolinas and Florida where it is badly in need of rain.

In Michigan, New York and New England apples continues promising and further improvements reported from Kansas and Oklahoma, elsewhere a very inferior crop is indicated, except in Michigan, Tennessee and Arkansas peaches are scarce.

A good crop of hay is being secured in the states of the Missouri and Central Mississippi valleys, but in the upper Ohio valleys and middle Atlantic states the crop is generally light. Haying has been interrupted by rains in New York and New England and also in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

### WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, July 5.—Quiet conditions have prevailed in most branches of business, especially in those markets already affected by labor disputes. Large interest payments testify to the prosperous condition of railways, industrial corporations and financial institutions, and, aside from the labor troubles, the half year just ended was remarkably satisfactory. Railway earnings for June exceeded last year's by 6.4 per cent, and those of 1900 by 19.9 per cent. In the iron and steel district there have been no developments of importance. Leather is dull and hides weak. In the textile markets, cotton goods sold freely at present concessions, and the tone was steady, while woolen mills are more actively engaged and buyers are in the eastern markets for raw material. Quotations of wool made a further slight advance, and firmness is expected at the London auction sale next Tuesday.

The general level of grain prices is higher for the week, especially corn and oats. Eastern markets reflected the strength, but did not share the activity. Both receipts and exports have been light, wheat arrivals amount to only 2,463,393 bushels against 2,889,000 last year, and exports from all ports of the United States, were 2,724,655 bushels, compared with 2,876,103 in 1901. Cotton prospects brightened with rain in the southwest, yet there was no weakness. The crop year closed with receipts of coffee at Brazilian ports far surpassing all records, and prices remained at the bottom point. In spite of many serious drawbacks railway earnings for the half year just closed, are the largest ever reported. Total gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for the half year to date at $618,470,508, a gain of 5.7 per cent over last year, and 18.7 per cent over 1900. This report is practically complete for roads embracing three-fourths of the total mileage of the United States for five months, and includes partial returns for June.

Commercial failures in the first half of 1902 numbered 6,165, with liabilities of $60,374,856. Although this is an increase of $4,570,166 compared with last year and $18,311,823 more than the exceptionally favorable record of 1899, it is necessary to go back fifteen years to find another more gratifying showing than that of 1902. Despite exceptionally heavy failures in British Columbia, the total liabilities in the Dominion of Canada for the first half of the year were only $5,739,451, against $5,330,926 last year, while the number of defaults, 610, compared favorably with all recent years.

#### Toledo Produce.

Toledo, O., July 8.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Vegetables—

Quotations to-day are:

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey row, in 1-lb. prints, 25c; choice Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 22@24c; solid pack, 21@23c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 13@16c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 14½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 15@17c; solid pack, 14@16c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11@11½c; firm.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 18c; market firm, at mark.

Cabbage—$2.25 per bbl.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.

Radishes—Per doz., 10@15c.

Cucumbers—40c per doz.

Celery—Home-grown, 25c per bunch.

Beets—2½@3c per dozen bunches.

Texas Tomatoes—4-basket crate, 75@80c.

Home-grown Peas—$1.50@1.75.

Parsley—Per doz., 12c.

Pieplant—50@75c per dozen.

Egyptian Onions—$1.75 per bu.

Bermuda Onions—$2.50@2.75 per crate.

Havana Onions—$2.40@2.50 per crate.

Southern Onions—$1.40 per bu.

Spring Onions—Per doz., 10@12c.

Wax Beans—Per hamper, $1.50@1.75.

New Potatoes—80@85c.

Fruits—

Strawberries—$2.50@4.00.

Raspberries—$3.00@3.50.

Blackberries—$4.00@4.50.

Cherries—$2.00@3.50.

Watermelons—20@25c.

Nutmegs—$2.25@2.50 per crate.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 11½@12c; spring chickens, 15@20c each; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@8c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 25@35c each; turkeys, 12@14c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c.

### LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., July 8.—Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade: Hogs—Receipts, light; market strong to 5c higher; best heavy hogs, $6.45; Yorkers, $6.45; roughs and pigs, $4.50@5.25; stags, $3.50@4.00.

Chicago, July 8.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000; including 1,000 Texans; market steady; good to prime steers, $7.75@8.45; poor to medium, $4.50@7.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; cows, $1.50@6.00; heifers, $2.00@6.25; canners, $1.40@2.50; bulls, $2.50@5.00; calves, $2.50@8.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@6.60; western steers, $4.00@4.55.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 18,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 20,000; left over, 2,500; market 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $7.25@8.00; good to choice heavy, $7.55@8.20; rough heavy, $7.30@7.85; light, $7.00@7.55; bulk of sales, $7.55@7.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep steady; market lower; lambs best, stronger; good to choice wethers, $5.50@6.00; fair to choice mixed, $4.75@5.50; native lambs, $5.00@7.00.

Detroit, July 8.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week and receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market: Prime steers and heifers, $5.50@6.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.25@5.25; common, $3.50@4.00; canners, cows, $1.20@2.50; stockers and feeders, dull at $3.00@4.25; milch cows, dull at $25@60; calves $5.00@7.25. Sheep and lambs, dull; prime lambs, 26.00@6.50; mixed, $4.00@5.50; quality, poor; trade is active at the following prices: Prime wethers, $4.40@4.75; Yorkers, $7.30@7.40; pigs, $7.20@7.25; roughs, $6.00@6.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 8.—(Elrick Bros. special report to The Blade)—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady; pigs, $7.50; yorkers, $7.60@7.75; mediums, $7.80@8.00; heavy, $8.00@8.15. Sheep—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady.

#### Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 8.—Butter, firm; creamery, 18@21½c; dairies, 17@19½c. Eggs, steady; 17½c. Cheese, unchanged. Lard, twins, 10@10½c; daisies, 10½@10¾c; Young Americas, 10¾c.

### COTTON.

New York, July 8.—Cotton futures opened steady; July, 8.65; August, 8.39; September, 8.06; October, 7.92; November, 7.86; December, 7.85; January, 7.86; February, 7.82; March, 7.86.

Late in the morning the market was dull but steady, with prices at noon unchanged to one point higher.

Spot steady; mids ups, 9¼c; mid gulfs, 9¼c. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 1,000 bales, against 2,293 actual last week and 5,447 actual last year. For the week, 14,000, against 13,000 bales actual last week and 44,222 actual last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 271 bales against 892 last year.

Cotton spot quiet; middling uplands, 9¼; middling gulf, 9½; sales, 16 bales.

#### New York Produce Market.

New York, July 8.—Beef, steady. Pork, firm; mess, $13.25@20.00; family, $21.00@

short, clear, $19.50@22.00. Lard, firmer—Receipts, 16,821 packages; Western, firm; state dairy, 17½@20c; creamery, 18½@21½; renovated, 16@19; imitation, 17@19c. Cheese—Receipts, 8,355 packages; market steady; state full cream, small fancy small white, 10@10½c; large white, 9¾@10c; large colored, 10@10½c. Eggs—Receipts, 11,319 packages; state and Pennsylvania, firm; fresh gathered, 18½; southwestern, 17½@18c. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3¾; centrifugal 96 test, 4 15-16c; molasses, 3¾; refined steady; crushed, 4.75; granulated, 4.65; cut loaf, 5.15; crushed, 5.05; powdered, 4.75; granulated, 4.65; cubes, 4.80; No. 7 Rio, 5¾; Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 33@41.

### WOOL

Boston, July 8.—The wool market is very firm, and considerable business has been transacted, with prices steady. Territory wools tend upward, and territories have moved freely. Fine and strictly fine, 68@70c; fine and fine medium, 67@68c.

The fleece wool market is firm with the following quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania, XXX and above, 27@28c; X, 26@26½c; Michigan, X, 24@24c.

### GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, July 8.—Close—Wheat, Spot has been dull, with market weak and lower under influence of Chicago break. There has been some demand for cash, which has kept it firm; 2 cars of No. 2 red sold at 69 and 2 cars new at 67, presumably to millers.

Corn—July has held firm, with influence of Chicago manipulation. Offerred futures have been rather scarce, especially September, on which there is a premium. Traders rather timid in the face of September, and trade in that option light as a consequence.

Oats—Market has also been dull. July has been firm, but September easier. Weather ideal for growing crop.

Clover seed—Little doing in the market for the present,